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SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

Pomona, N.C.

RECEIVED
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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1917



A few shade trees, with the right evergreens and shrubs around the foundation, made this wonderful change in a place in Greensboro, N. C. (photographed six months later). There is an equal chance to improve almost every southern home.

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J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

POMONA, N. C.

GUILFORD CO., NEAR GREENSBORO

Branch Nursery in Harnett Co.

NURSEYMEN • FLORISTS
LANDSCAPE GARDENERS



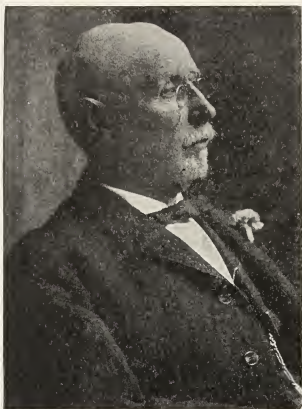
*FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS
NUT TREES, SHADE TREES
EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, ROSES*



400 Acres in Nursery

Sixteen Greenhouses

Three Generations of Tree-Growing



THE Lindley Nursery interests are now in the hands of the third consecutive generation of tree-growers—father, son, and grandson have all been engaged in horticulture for the twofold reason that they loved this noble pursuit, and could therefore engage in it with an interest far exceeding the commercial consideration—the desire for gain—which formed the second substantial motive. It is but fair to say that, viewed from either standpoint, the enterprise is a successful one—all the more so, financially, because of the love of each member of the firm for things that grow.

One of the constant aims of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company is to hold fast to the deservedly worthy trees and plants, while accepting those new introductions that can be depended on to be worth while. This involves a pretty difficult problem; it means keeping out of the rut of clinging to the older varieties without giving the new ones a trial. On the other hand, it makes it necessary to recommend these more recent introductions with care.

Here will be found, in the various departments, numerous old "reliable standards," just as many as we have found to be really valuable and adapted to our climate. Here, too, you will see many of the new introductions, and you may rest assured, in every case, that we believe these to be all right.

We have a favorable soil and climate, and superior facilities in the way of skilled workers and modern equipment, to produce high-grade plants and trees. Experienced growers have long ago learned that it pays to buy for quality, even when necessary to pay a little more for it, than to accept inferior stock; and we have hundreds of regular customers on our books—farmers and fruit-growers in high standing in their communities—who will gladly testify to the excellence of the stock we supply.

In most cases, Lindley trees and plants cost practically the same as stock of inferior or uncertain quality; but, even when it costs more, ours is invariably **worth** far more than the difference, because of the strong, vigorous growth it makes and because of **what it produces**, which is the thing that counts. Lindley trees are of known pedigree and are **well grown**—have plenty of good roots; they make a sturdy growth from the first season. Our fruit trees bear profitable crops, and our ornamentals commence early to make an effective display. There are many other features that go to make Lindley trees and plants especially desirable, but this will help to explain **why** ours are especially worth while and abundantly worth what we ask for them.

Favorably Located for Growing Thrifty Trees and Plants

This section is noted as one of the most healthful to be found anywhere in the state. We are about thirty miles east of the foothills of the Alleghenies, and have a very equable climate—mild, without going to either extreme. Thus the things we grow will succeed both north and south of us—in fact, we have satisfied customers all the way from New York to Texas. The fatal "yellows" of the peach is unknown here. We fill large orders each season for localities where this disease prevails.

The best test that we know of, whether a nursery is doing really good work, is the word of customers of many years' standing. Letters in this Catalogue show that trees supplied years ago lived and commenced bearing almost at once.

As further protection, we furnish with each shipment a certificate that our Nurseries have been examined by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found entirely free from San José scale and other contagious diseases.

Visit Our Nurseries.

Our nurseries can be reached without difficulty from the city of Greensboro, N. C., a trolley line, giving frequent and rapid service, passing near our office and grounds. The nurseries are also on the main automobile road from Greensboro to Winston-Salem.

Equipment and Shipping Facilities

We own about 1,700 acres of land, all told, of which some 500 acres are planted to trees. On the home grounds at Pomona we have a modern and commodious packing-shed, arranged for the rapid handling and filling of orders.

The Southern Railway passes through our grounds, and we load cars directly from the packing-shed thus saving time. Smaller shipments go by express. The Southern Express Company has an agent in our office for convenience in handling express shipments.

As to Our Salesmen

We employ a large force of salesmen who cover most of the southern states during the spring and summer. Most of these gentlemen are personally known to us, and many have been in our employ for years. We never appoint a salesman who cannot produce satisfactory reference; every application for a position on our sales-force is carefully looked up, and we make no appointments until we have thoroughly satisfied ourselves that the candidate will be a credit to himself and to us.

In the mutual interest of salesman and customer, however, we feel bound to add that, should anything occur which would lead you in any way to suspect that the salesman was anything but fair and honorable in his transactions, we would consider it a great favor to be immediately notified of the fact. We have rarely known of such cases on our own force; yet, with such a large selling staff as we employ (more than a hundred men), there is the possibility of such a thing, and we make this request with the thought of **prevention** rather than **correction**. Our representatives are nearly all practical tree men, and will be glad to help you with your selections.

How to Order

If convenient, we prefer that you order from one of our salesmen. If not, and if no price-list is inclosed with this Catalogue, write us for one and send your order direct to us. We will give it careful attention, shipping at the proper time.

Always make out your order on a separate sheet from your letter; write your name, address, post office, and shipping-point very plainly. Remit by post office or express money order, bank draft, or by cash in registered letter.

GUARANTEE. We use all means in our power to please our customers and have everything true to label. But we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any nursery stock, seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, except that we will replace free anything that proves not true to name.

SUBSTITUTION. When varieties ordered are already sold, we reserve the privilege of substituting other varieties of equal merit, or better, and ripening at the same season. Patrons not desiring substitution in any instance should so state in ordering.

REPLACING. When stock is delivered in good condition, our responsibility ceases. However, if it has been properly cared for, we replace all dead plants at half list price.

Shipping and Planting Season

In ordinary seasons we begin shipments in November, and continue up to Christmas, then discontinue till about February 10; we then commence again and ship till about the first of April. The planting season in the South is from November to April, when the weather is open and nice and no frost is in the ground. We enter orders as received, and ship as soon as we can.

WHERE WE SHIP. We ship with perfect safety to all the southern and border states, from New York to Florida. Last season we shipped with perfect safety to thirty states. We pack orders so they will keep in good condition for three weeks.

IF FROZEN IN TRANSIT. Nursery stock frozen in transit will not damage if handled as follows: Immediately on finding sign of frost in boxes, close them tight and place in cellar or bury in sawdust or dirt, and do not handle the stock until all signs of frost have disappeared. It will require perhaps ten days to draw the frost in this manner. Do not expose to light or air while frozen.

SHIPMENTS DELAYED IN TRANSIT and which open up too dry and appear to be shriveled should be soaked in water over night, which will resuscitate them.

If you want additional planting information, send for the Handbook prepared by the Southern Nurserymen's Association. We have a limited number and will gladly send you a copy free.



An excellent arrangement of Spireas and Climbing Roses, with Blue Spruce specimens in the foreground

ORNAMENTALS

Long before ante-bellum days southern homes were noted for their great beauty of trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, which grew luxuriantly about the grounds. With the renewed industrial and agricultural prosperity of the South, the demand for new and choice flowering shrubs, plants, and vines, and shade trees for home and avenue plantings, has increased enormously. Everywhere people are beginning fully to appreciate the greater value in dollars of the well-ornamented property, whether private or public. Besides the pecuniary value attached to tree- and shrub-planting about a place, is the influence of refinement upon the lives of the individuals who are daily permitted to enjoy the beauties of the rich colorings of flowers and foliage and fruit—those marvelous gifts to man—during the four seasons of the year.

Most persons have pleasant memories of a home during some period of their life where deliciously sweet-scented honeysuckles or roses clambered up the pillars of the veranda, of great trusses of snowballs in early spring, and lovely spikes of fragrant lilacs, with their glossy, heart-shaped leaves. There are many other familiar names to be found by carefully reading the following pages. You will also find new and strange plants, shrubs and trees, but you can make them your friends. They are all well worth planting, having been carefully selected for our stock.

All of us have pride in our home surroundings. The surest and most permanent way of ornamentation is by planting trees, shrubs, vines, and plants. We are pleased to announce that we have the stock and facilities to meet this demand by increased plantings and propagations in our nurseries, with larger and better stock of tried varieties **suitable for southern plantings.**

Some Reasons for Home Planting

"The great object of most of our work is simply to have a good home—to make a place of rest and refuge for ourselves, a place of peace and gladness for those we love. How many of us who are farmers and housekeepers would labor half so hard or half so cheerfully without this inspiration of making a home—a place to be loved—for someone who is younger or less able to strive than we? To most of us it is one of life's greatest objects. We feel sorry for the man who confuses the means with the end, and imagines that he lives to acquire wealth, instead of desiring wealth because it will enable him to lead a more satisfying and useful life. If there is any man who has come to think that it is more important for him to buy more land or to add to his bank account than to make his home convenient and pleasant for his wife, or attractive and dear to his children—we would warn him right now that he is making one of the greatest mistakes a man can make. The man who sees no beauty in the sweep of the landscape beyond the prospect of the dollars the growing crops will yield, who has no interest in his stock beyond the profits they bring, who regards as unworthy his attention the beauty of blossoming flower or the cheer of singing bird because he cannot convert them

into money, misses the best part of country life, even though he be a 'successful' farmer and owns fertile acres and overflowing barns. So the man who is willing to live himself and let his family live in an unattractive, ill-kept, out-at-the-heels sort of home, fails sadly to realize the possibilities of country life, or to appreciate the effects of environment upon character.

"We are not pleading for fine houses or elaborate grounds; we are not laying down any standard to which readers should conform. It does not take a big house or a great estate to make a pretty home. We have seen little cottages—little log cabins even—which told, as plainly as words could do, to every passer-by, that someone lived there who loved the place because it was home, and gave thought and care and happy labor toward making it a place of beauty. Most of us must continue to live in homes which lack many of the luxuries and conveniences we should like, and to some of us these things will come slowly indeed. There is no reason, however, why any of us should be willing to live in homes which, because of our own lack of perception or energy, are really blots on the beauty of the landscape. Yet, this is just what many southern farmers are doing."—*Editorial, Progressive Farmer.*

Three Simple Principles of Landscape Planting

1st. Keep the lawn centers open. 2d. Plant in masses. 3d. Avoid straight lines.

The following remarks by Prof. L. H. Bailey, formerly of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in his *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, will also help you in laying off your grounds:

"The motive of a true landscape garden is to make a picture. The picture should have a landscape or nature-like effect. The place should be one thing; it should emphasize some thought or feeling. It should have one central or emphatic object. Avoid scattered effects. Bunch or mass the planting. Distinguish sharply between the fundamentals and the incidentals—those things which are to give the character or tone to the place, and those which are embellishments or ornaments. Keep one or more spaces open. Plant the sides or boundaries with masses. Use single or individual plants only to emphasize or to heighten an effect, not to give it character; they are incidentals. Ornament should be an incident. Foliage is a fundamental. Greensward is the canvas on which the picture is spread. Plants are more useful for the positions they occupy than for their kinds. Walks and drives are no part of a landscape picture; they are a necessity, but they may be made to conform to the spirit of the picture. The place for walks and drives is where they are needed; otherwise they have no use or purpose. It is the part of a good landscape gardener to make his grounds conform to the buildings; it should equally be the part of an architect to make his buildings conform to the landscape. Make views to desirable objects in the outlying landscape or the offscap. Obstruct the views to undesirable parts. Aim for a good prospect from every window in a residence, including the kitchen. Shear the trees and bushes when hedges, curiosities and formal gardens are wanted; let them assume their natural forms when a landscape garden is wanted. Place no tree or plant until you are sure that it will mean something."

Study the illustrations throughout this booklet, and we believe you can vastly improve the looks of your place. Get the children's ideas, and make them feel that they are helping. They will take more interest in the home surroundings.



Evergreens Shrubs and Deciduous Trees transform this house into a home

Landscape Department



OUR southern people are giving more and more attention to the appearance of their home grounds, and rightly so. We are beginning to realize in earnest that a yard overgrown with weeds or, worse still, a yard without a green thing in sight, looks mighty cheerless and uninviting. A mass of flowering shrubs or evergreens at the corner of the house looks much better than the bare wall and a nice privet hedge around the lawn is far more beautiful than a wooden fence.

For years we have helped the progressive people of the South to arrange the trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, and vines around their homes. This work has grown so that we found it necessary to organize a separate department that could give its entire time to landscape plans and planting.

This department is in charge of competent men who have had careful training and broad experience in this work; they are prepared to render you valuable service, and will be glad to consult with you at any time about a complete new plan for your grounds, or a rearrangement of the present plan. Write us freely about it; ask as many questions as you like.

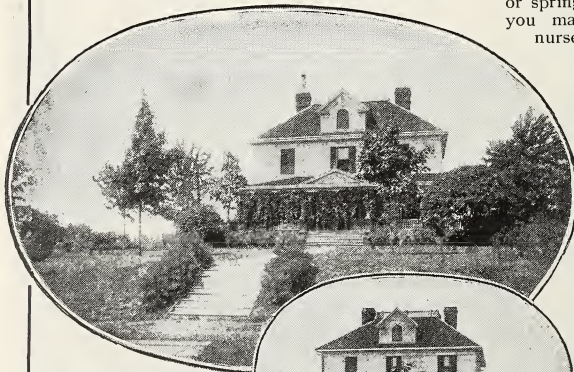
If you live close to Pomona, it would, no doubt, be best to have our representative make a personal call; or if you live at a distance, and can supply photographs and measurements, a plan can be worked out that will be almost as satisfactory as if your place were visited in person. We have a blank specially prepared for this, which will be sent on request. On large estates a personal visit and consultation will be advisable.

The Landscape Department will handle your individual proposition in any way that you desire. We will either take entire charge of the job, making the survey, arranging the planting lists, and then executing the planting; or we will just make the plan and let you handle the balance of it. You will probably find that our handling of the whole work will be the most satisfactory.

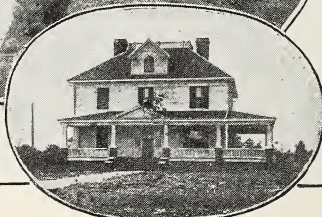
A word as to the cost. It is our purpose to give our patrons this service at a price just as low as possible, yet it takes some money to pay actual expenses, of course. When the photographs and measurements are sent in, a plan can be made for the average-sized home for about \$5, planting plan and blue-print included. When a man has to visit the place, we usually expect his expenses and *per diem* for the time actually involved. On large plantings, the cost for the planning is practically nothing compared with the total cost; that is, when the entire work is left to us, we are willing to do the planning at the very lowest possible figure commensurate with good service, and in some cases the cost will be credited entirely.

Plans can be made at any time, but the planting should be done in the fall or spring. If you desire, you may come to the nursery and select the

specimens that will be planted around your place. The important thing, however, is to make a start. Write us now, and let our Landscape Department help you solve your planting problems. It is just as important to know *what not to do* as it is to know what to do. We can give you efficient service.



What a vast difference in appearance results from an appropriate planting of deciduous trees and shrubs!





An excellent treatment of curves in the walk or drive. Maples are the central figures

Deciduous Shade and Street Trees

Cultural Directions. Most deciduous trees, such as Maples, Elms, Poplars, etc., do best in a mellow, loamy soil, fairly moist but well drained. Dig the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without cramping, and plant the tree so that it will stand about as deep as it did in the nursery. Cover the roots with fine soil and pack it firmly; then shovel in earth till the hole is filled, tramping it down solidly all the while. Leave a little mound to keep water from standing after rains.

The figures given in the following lists show the approximate heights which the various trees and shrubs will attain at maturity.

In the following lists are some of the best shade and street trees. This list is of the kinds that may be expected to do well with the least attention, but a little care will amply repay you in the better results obtained.

ASH, Common American (*Fraxinus americana*). The common Ash, with white flowers; tree grows to large size. A very good street tree. 50 to 75 feet.

European (*F. excelsa*). An attractive specimen lawn tree. Leaves dark green on upper side, pale below; stay green until frost.

ELM, American (*Ulmus americana*). A very graceful shade and street tree with beautiful, dark green foliage. Makes a handsome appearance on the lawn. 50 to 75 feet.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Maidenhair Tree. A good lawn tree, combining the habits of the conifer and the deciduous tree, with leaves resembling the Maidenhair Fern. Slow grower. 40 to 50 feet.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, Common White-flowering (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). A fine, globe-like tree. Flowers creamy white, spotted with yellow and purple, in spikes. 30 to 40 feet.

JAPAN VARNISH TREE (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). A sturdy tree with ornamental green bark and large leaves giving a tropical effect. Hardy as far north as Maryland. We consider this one of the best and handsomest lawn trees for the South. In midsummer the tree is covered with a beautiful canary-yellow bloom, resembling somewhat the bloom of the White Sourwood except in color. 30 to 40 feet. Prune to form head. Blooms July 5 to 25.

LINDEN, American (*Tilia americana*). Basswood. A valuable lawn and street tree; large leaves; medium grower. Succeeds in almost all soils. 40 to 60 feet.

European (*T. europæa*). Similar to the American, but has smaller leaves. Succeeds well in this country. 40 to 60 feet.

European, Broad-leaved (*T. platyphyllos*). A superb tree with immense, oblique foliage. Fragrant yellow flowers appear very early. Fine for lawn planting.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A pyramidal tree with ascending branches. Leaves oblong, bright green, turning to yellow in autumn. Flowers greenish yellow, expanding in May or June. Fruit rosy red, 2 to 3 inches long; seeds scarlet.



Norway Maple—the ideal shade tree

form; distinct foliage, and graceful, drooping habit. 30 to 50 feet.

OAK, English (*Quercus Robur*). The top, or head, grows naturally into a beautiful and symmetrical form. The foliage remains on the tree until winter. 40 to 50 feet.

Pin (*Q. palustris*). A shapely and symmetrical tree, the drooping branches sweeping the ground and forming a broad and shapely pyramidal crown. The leaves are a ruddy green when they unfold and a dark glossy green at maturity, turning a deep, brilliant scarlet in autumn. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting, and is one of the most rapid-growing Oaks. 25 to 40 feet.

White (*Q. alba*). A majestic native tree, with a broad, spreading head. Develops rapidly and is very long-lived. 60 feet.

DECIDUOUS SHADE AND STREET TREES, continued

MAPLE, Ash-leaved or Manitoba (*Negundo aceroides*). Box Elder. A rapid-growing tree with foliage resembling that of the ash. Makes a fine, broad, spreading tree. Not subject to scale. 30 to 50 feet.

Norway (*Acer platanoides*). Absolutely the best all-round street tree. Foliage deep green, dense. Growing more popular and quite largely planted. Requires a good, strong soil. 30 to 50 feet.

Silver-Leaf (*A. dasycarpum*). Rapid-growing Maple with light green leaves.

Schwedler's (*A. Schwedleri*). A conspicuous and valuable Maple, with reddish or purplish foliage early in the season. Introduced from Norway. 30 to 50 feet.

Sugar (*A. saccharum*). A well-known native tree, tall and stately, with richly colored foliage in the fall. A very popular permanent tree. 40 to 60 feet.

Sycamore (*A. pseudoplatanus*). A conspicuous and valuable addition to this useful class of shade trees. Similar to Norway; does not resemble a sycamore. 30 to 50 ft.

Wier's Cut-leaved (*A. dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum*). A beautiful tree, cut-leaf habit. 30 to 50 feet.



The trees and shrubs cost little but added many dollars to the value of this place

DECIDUOUS SHADE AND STREET
TREES, continued

PAULOWNIA imperialis. A rapid grower. Leaves large and heart-shaped. Flowers fragrant and in large graceful panicles. Branches can be cut back and the tree grown as a large shrub.

POPLAR, Carolina (*Populus monilifera*). Makes a quick shade, but sheds its foliage early. Not desirable for lawns, but may well be planted wherever a quick shade is the chief desire. 30 to 60 feet.

Lombardy (*P. nigra fastigiata*). A tall, slender-growing tree; rapid grower; useful in producing attractive effects in many situations. 40 to 60 feet.

Volga (*P. certinensis*). A new variety introduced from Russia. Superior to both Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, as it is more spreading than the Lombardy and holds foliage later than the Carolina. Beautiful golden-tinged foliage in fall. Rapid grower; 30 to 50 feet.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A really fine lawn tree, with star-shaped leaves changing to deep crimson in the autumn; corky bark. Succeeds well in the South. 30 to 60 feet.

SYCAMORE, or Plane Tree. A fine tree for wide streets, with broad leaves, glossy above, downy beneath. The fruits are balls about an inch in diameter. The trunk of this tree presents a peculiarly mottled effect. 40 to 60 feet.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A large and stately, rapid-growing tree, with a narrow, pyramidal crown. Leaves four-lobed, bright green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Cup-shaped flowers, greenish yellow marked with orange within at the base.

WILLOW (*Salix*). See page 12 for descriptions of Willows in variety.



The Oriental Plane, or Sycamore, is a handsome shade tree, a hardy, rapid grower, without bad habits. Just imagine how bare this place would look without the few trees and plants, which were put in for an extremely low price.



The Maples and the low evergreens, in front of the house, offer shade and privacy; the Abelia, Barberry and Spirea hide the foundation; the Kudzu Vine shades the porch; the Privet hedge separates the lawn from the neighbor's yard. Residence of A. J. Sykes, Pomona, N. C.



—"the flowers of Double-flowering White Dogwood are pure white, with double center"

Ornamental Trees and Large Shrubs

The trees in this list are for special purposes, such as specimen plants on the lawn, flowering trees of tall and medium growth, and a few peculiar small trees that might be termed shrubs, but are really too large for that list. Look it over carefully; it will interest you, we feel sure. The dates given are the blooming period.

ARALIA spinosa. Angelica Tree. Sometimes called Hercules' Club. A small tree or large shrub with stout, prickly stems. Flowers creamy white, in huge panicles. August 1 to 20.

CATALPA Bungei. A valuable ornamental tree of rather dwarfish growth; forms an umbrella-shaped top of leaves of a deep green color. Very striking effect. 10 feet.

CHERRY, European Bird (*Cerasus Padus*). A shrub or small tree, bearing dense, drooping racemes of white flowers in late spring; profuse. Fruit red or purple-black, about the size of a pea; is a great attraction to birds. Very showy in spring. 20 to 30 feet.

Japanese Flowering (*Prunus Pseudo-Cerasus*). The famous Flowering Cherry of Japan. The flowers are very large pink or blush, very full and double, appearing with the first leaves or slightly in advance of them. 30 to 40 feet. April 10 to 30.

DOGWOOD, Common White (*Cornus florida*). Blooms early in the spring, and bears red berries in the fall. Makes a pleasing effect on the lawn. 20 to 25 feet. April 15 to 30.

Double-flowering White, Lindley's. The foliage is dark green on the upper side of the leaf, with a whitish green under surface. In the autumn the foliage is beautifully colored with scarlet and crimson. The flowers are pure white, with double center, and larger than those of the old familiar variety. Blooms in April and May. Grows in shaded places and in full sun; is not particular as to soil. 15 to 25 feet. April 20 to May 5.

Red-flowering (*C. florida rubra*). The flowers are bright pink. In habit of growth, foliage, etc., the tree resembles the other varieties listed here. 15 to 25 feet. April 15 to May 5.

FRINGE, Purple, or Smoke Bush (*Rhus Colinus*). A curious, large-growing shrub, forming a broad, round-headed bush. Delicate fringe-like or feathered flowers in summer; when in full bloom, has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 10 to 15 feet. May 20 to June 5.

White, or Grandfather's Beard (*Chionanthus virginica*). A handsome, free-flowering shrub or low tree, the stout branches forming an oblong, narrow head. Leaves dark green. White flowers, in loose, drooping panicles, appear when the leaves are small. Blue fruit, resembling a small plum. Best in shady places. 6 to 12 feet. May 1 to 15.

GOLDEN CHAIN, or Bean Tree (*Laburnum vulgare*; syn., *Cytisus*). A small tree, with erect or ascending branches, forming a narrow head. Beautiful green foliage. Yellow flowers borne in silky, drooping racemes. 20 feet.

HAWTHORN, Cockspur (*Crataegus Crus-galli*). Long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit red. **English (*C. oxyacantha*).** Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in April and later scarlet fruit. The foliage is quite attractive. Blooms April 25 to May 10.



Crape Myrtle—a beautiful shrub

MIMOSA TREE (*Albizzia Julibrissin*; *Acacia Nemu*). An ornamental tree, with spreading branches, feathery foliage, and showy acacia-like flowers which are borne at the tips of the branches in large heads, pink or light yellow and pink. This tree forms a low, flat-topped crown, and is remarkably beautiful in blossom. 20 to 30 feet. July 1 to 25.

MYRTLE, Crape (*Lagerstræmia indica*). The most popular, midsummer-flowering shrub for the South. A strong grower, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and forming a fine head, which is a mass of fine, crape-like pink flowers.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND LARGE SHRUBS. continued

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). A large, spiny tree with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, forming a broad, flat-topped crown. Foliage dark green and glossy, fading to pale yellow in autumn. Forms an almost impenetrable hedge if planted closely and severely clipped.

HOP TREE, or Wafer Ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*). A shrub or small, round-headed tree, attaining a height of 25 feet. Foliage dark green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Blooms in the spring. Flowers greenish white, borne in clusters. Fruit wafer-like, the seed surrounded by a papery marginal wing.

HORNBEAM, European (*Carpinus Betulus*). The leaves are of a regular, oval shape, with sharp teeth and undulated surface. Golden in autumn. Wood hard.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. See page 29, under Broad-leaved Evergreens. June 5 to July 10.

Soulangeana. Very hardy and one of the most handsome trees in bloom; its large, spreading head, sometimes 20 by 25 feet, being a solid mass of thousands of blooms of a rosy pink in bud and light purplish white when fully expanded, making a flower show that is not excelled by any other tree. 20 to 30 feet. April 21 to 25.

purpurea. A dwarfish grower covered in early spring with beautiful, purplish pink blooms of large size, before the leaves appear. 10 to 15 feet. April 10 to 25.



A hedge of Amoor River Privet, with Catalpa Bungei regularly spaced, is worth having



Texas Umbrella Tree

glossy, fading with soft tones of yellow. Flowers creamy white, borne in large panicles in midsummer. 10 to 20 feet.

PEACH, Double-flowering (*Prunus Persica fl.-pl.*). Of dwarfish habit; blooms in March, making a handsome show. Two varieties—white and red. 10 to 15 feet. April 1 to 15.

Purple-leaved. Foliage is an attractive purplish red. Superior to Purple-leaved Plum.

PLUM, Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). One of the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout the season and holds its foliage very late. A fine specimen for bringing variety of color into the shrubbery border.

RED-BUD, or Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*). A small, shrubby tree, shapely and uniform; bears masses of reddish purple flowers, resembling small sweet peas, in early spring, before the leaves appear. 15 to 20 feet.

SOURWOOD, or Andromeda (*Oxydendron arboreum*). A small, handsome tree with slender branches; pyramidal form. Flowers white. Leaves bright red in fall. 15 to 25 feet.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE (*Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis*). A splendid tree with a round, umbrella-like head. A favorite in the South and largely planted.

VITEX (*Vitex Agnus-castus*). Chaste Tree. An extremely showy shrub or small tree, with wide-spreading branches. Lavender-blue flowers, borne in dense terminal racemes in late summer. Exhales an agreeable, aromatic odor when bruised. 15 to 25 feet.

WILLOW (*Salix*). These trees are hardy and succeed generally, preferably in a moist soil. **Common, or Babylonian Weeping** (*S. babylonica*). Makes a large, weeping tree, one of the most popular Willows for the South. 25 to 40 feet.

Goat or Pussy (*S. Caprea*). A small tree with upright or ascending branches; leaves relatively large and broad, green, and rugose above, whitened beneath. Catkins very numerous, appearing in early spring before the leaves put out. Handsome in flower and greatly esteemed by reason of its earliness. 12 to 25 feet.

Golden-barked (*S. vitellina aurea*). Bark of the branches golden yellow, especially intense in color in the spring before the leaves appear. 30 to 50 feet.

Laurel-Leaf (*S. pentandra*). Foliage is large, shining dark green on upper side, lighter green underneath. 20 to 30 feet.

Thurlow's Weeping (*S. elegantissima*). Does not "weep" quite so much as the Babylonian Willow; foliage of a deeper green, silvery white underneath. 30 to 50 feet.

WITCH-HAZEL (*Hamamelis virginiana*). Ornamental woody plants chiefly grown for their yellow flowers, opening in autumn or winter. Low-growing tree. 25 feet.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND LARGE SHRUBS, continued.

MULBERRY, Teas'
Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*). An exceedingly graceful and striking tree for use in formal plantings. Grows about 7 feet high, with a straight stem; branches sweep to the ground on all sides, completely hiding the trunk. The leaves are bright, shining green. 6 to 10 feet.

PAGODA TREE, Japanese (*Sophora japonica*). A medium-sized tree, with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical, compact head. Leaves compound, dark green, and

My orchard of 125 trees is looking fine. I had bushels of peaches last year in my three-year-old orchard.—W. N. BOZEMAN, Benton, Ala.

Your trees have arrived and they are planted. I certainly congratulate you for the fine trees you have sent me. I think they are the best I have ever had the pleasure of setting out. I got some..... and.....Apple trees, and.....pear trees and they are actually culls compared with your trees.—CHARLES G. DEISSNER, Spring Grove, Va.

All the fruit trees I purchased of you last winter lived, except one. The others are growing beautifully. Two of the Mayflower Peach trees, much to my surprise, had fruit on them, one tree having nine and the other two Peaches. They are now ripening and are about 2 inches in diameter. Got three nice, fully ripe ones today, May 22nd, and others will be ripe by tomorrow. They are fine Peaches and I am well pleased.—W. A. WILSON, JR., Wilmington, N. C.



Evergreens as a screen. In a short time this wall will be completely covered

Coniferous Evergreens

For several years past we have been paying special attention to Evergreens, and have succeeded beyond our expectations in producing extra-choice specimen trees. We hope you can come here and see this stock; we know it will please you.

Planting Instructions

Evergreens require careful handling and planting, as they are extremely sensitive to injury by drying. They should not be allowed to dry out before planting. When there is no ball of earth around the roots, dip them in a puddle of thin mud, plant very carefully in properly prepared holes, water well all around, and keep watered if the planting is followed by a drought. Be careful not to water while the sun is shining hot, as it will bake the land. We catalogue only the varieties as best adapted to the South.

In the South broad-leaved evergreens, such as the *Magnolia grandiflora* and the *Euonymus* succeed well, and good specimens can always be had with an ordinary amount of care. See pages 17 to 19.

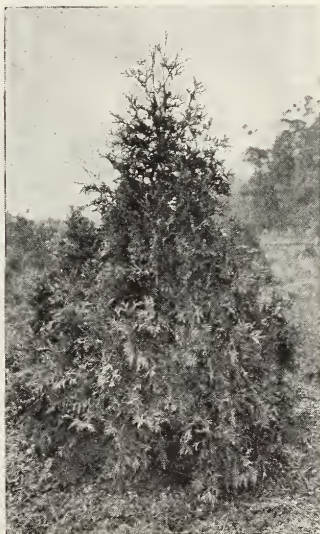
ARBORVITÆ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*).

Valuable as a single specimen and also as a hedge. Grows tall, but can be trimmed to any size or shape. One of the best evergreens for our southern home grounds.

American Fern-like (*T. occidentalis filicoides*). Foliage a bright rich green, fern-like and crested; very beautiful. A small tree of broadly pyramidal outline.

Chinese Golden (*T. occidentalis aurea*). A rather tall-growing kind, not so compact in growth as the next preceding.

Dwarf Golden (*Biota aurea nana*). This variety is notable principally for its foliage, which, as suggested by the name, remains yellow throughout the year. It is small and compact in growth and withal a pleasing ornamental evergreen.



American Arborvitæ



Irish Junipers in a formal planting. They are just as good on the lawn

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

Arborvitæ, Globe (*T. globosa*). Forms a natural globe without any trimming. Dwarfish.

Hovey's (*T. Hoveyi*). Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, house decorations, or small, low-growing hedges, giving a pleasing formal effect.

Peabody's Golden (*T. occidentalis aurea*). A valuable, tall-growing variety; very effective; fine.

Pyramidal (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*). A valuable, tall-growing variety; very effective in formal plantings because of its height.

Tom Thumb (*T. Ellwangeriana*). Forms a low, broad pyramid, with slender branches.

CEDAR, Deodar or Indian (*Cedrus Deodara*). Native of Asia; succeeds well in most parts of the South. The leaves are bluish green, borne in tufts. The cones are brownish, 3 to 5 inches long. Grows in a pyramidal form; suitable for lawn plantings. 25 to 40 feet.

Lebanon (*C. libani*). A wide-spreading tree, with dark green foliage which sometimes shows a bluish or silvery tinge.

Mt. Atlas (*C. atlantica*). A pyramidal, loosely formed tree sometimes 120 feet high. Leaves thick and broad; cones light brown.

Blue Virginia (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A magnificent variety; highly valuable for specimen planting. Silvery blue foliage.

Virginia (*J. virginiana*). Tall, beautiful and hardy; succeeds nearly everywhere. Very dense; foliage green or bronzy.

CUNNINGHAMIA sinensis. A tree of medium size with spreading branches disposed in distinct whorls. Leaves 1 to 2 inches long, pale, lustrous green above, sea-green beneath.

CYPRESS, Nootka Sound (*Cupressus nootkatensis*). Branches horizontal and rather stiff, drooping at the extreme tips. Foliage very thick; deep bluish green. Quite hardy.



Cedar Deodar. A very symmetrical tree

FIR, Nordmann's Silver (*Abies Nordmanniana*). One of the rarest and very finest; grows into a perfect pyramid. Foliage glossy green, holding its color well. A slow grower, but finally attaining considerable height.

HEMLOCK, Canadian (*Tsuga canadensis*). Tall and graceful, dense, pyramidal; foliage deep, glossy green; cones small. Makes an excellent specimen tree.

JUNIPER, Chinese Procumbent (*Juniperus chinensis procumbens*). A strong, dense, procumbent shrub, with elongated stems and short branchlets. Grayish green foliage.

Chinese Compact Blue (*J. chinensis densiflora glauca*). Pyramidal. Bluish gray; dense foliage.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

Juniper, Common (*J. communis*). A hardy, shrub-like tree, with broadly reaching and sometimes drooping branches. Foliage grayish green on under side, but much lighter on upper face; very thick.

Irish (*J. communis hibernica*). Slender, pillar-like; branchlets decidedly erect, growing close to trunk. Foliage bluish green. See illustration on page 14.

Japanese (*J. japonica*). Light green foliage, somewhat feathery in habit. A most desirable tree of erect growth.

Lee's Golden (*J. virginiana elegantissima*). Forms a columnar tree, the side branchlets curving over effectively. Beautiful golden brown foliage.

Prostrate (*J. nana*). A low-growing shrub. Foliage grayish green, very dense. Odd and attractive.

PINE, Bhotan (*Pinus excelsa*). Like the White Pine, but the leaves are longer and more graceful.

Japanese Red (*P. densiflora*). Of rapid growth and very ornamental, becoming more attractive with age. Leaves are bright green, tinged blue, and measure 3 to 4 inches long. Cone small and grayish brown.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). A large tree inclined to pyramidal form when young, but developing a roundish head. Leaves bluish green, 3 to 4 inches long; cones reddish brown.

White (*P. Strobus*). A typical American tree. Limbs nearly horizontal, at regular intervals on the trunk. Needles are soft blue-green, 3 to 4 inches long; cones 5 to 6 inches in length. A rapid-growing, long-lived tree; often grows 120 feet high.

RETINOSPORA ericoides (*Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea ericoides*). Compact growth; very effective on account of its color, turning from violet to green. The leaves are distinct and linear, giving it a healthy appearance. 1½ to 2 feet.

obtus. Dark foliage; compact growth. Leaves small and closely appressed, forming a flat, frond-like arrangement at the end of the branch; slightly pendulous.

obtus. gracilis. Graceful tree with bright, clear green foliage. Grows slowly and has a very marked Japanese appearance.

pisifera aurea. Golden foliage; feathery. One of the most exquisite.

pisifera filifera. Thread-branched Cypress. The new growth is rich golden yellow changing to a greener hue. Distinct and showy.

plumosa. Small, dense, plume-like foliage of a light green color. Suitable for massed planting.

plumosa aurea. Same as the preceding except the foliage, which is golden.

squarrosa Veitchii. Light bluish green foliage; spreading and prickly; growth very dense, giving the bush a distinct, spongy appearance. A great favorite with those who know it.



Three things are required of a screen—Protection, Permanence, Beauty. Evergreens supply these requirements



Planting of Retinospora. How would it look on your grounds?

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

SPRUCE (*Picea*). All the Spruces listed below are quite hardy, and will thrive in nearly all parts of the South. They do best when planted on elevations where they will get plenty of sunshine and air.

Colorado Blue, or Koster's Blue (*Picea pungens glauca*). One of the most beautiful and ornamental of the Spruces. The tree is pyramidal, quite broad, and spreading at the base, terminating at the top in a single main stem or "leader." The young foliage at the tips is light blue, deepening to silvery green toward the trunk. We offer choice, grafted stock, which can be depended on to give the delicate blue shade so much admired in the Blue Spruces. Seedling trees are not always satisfactory—be sure you get grafted stock.

Green (*P. pungens*). Same as the preceding, except green-leaved seedlings.

Norway (*P. excelsa*). Best known of the Spruces. A majestic tree, originally of Europe; valuable for many purposes, such as lawn and avenue planting, windbreaks, etc. Rather pyramidal in shape, branches spreading and somewhat drooping; cones light brown, 5 to 7 inches long.

YEW, Fortune's (*Cephalotaxus Fortunei*). This is a graceful tree of spreading growth. Leaves long, dark green and shining. Branches long and slender. Attains a height of 12 to 15 feet.

Irish (*Taxus hibernica*; *T. baccata fastigiata*). A splendid, little, cone-shaped tree, erect, slender, and compact. Foliage rich, dark glossy green, spirally arranged on the closely appressed branches. Suited for group and formal planting.



Norway Spruce makes a desirable protection from strong winds

We have purchased thousands of trees from J. Van Lindley Nursery Company. They have been entirely satisfactory, and we will continue to purchase their trees.—
R. B. WATSON & SONS, Ridge Springs, S. C.

It gives me pleasure to commend the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company. It is old and well established, and has given satisfactory results in our community.—
REV. J. E. JONES, Southampton County, Va.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Under this classification we list a number of highly desirable ornamental plants, which we have learned by practical experience to be splendidly adapted to southern planting. All of these are desirable because of their foliage, which remains bright and green the year round; many of them have lovely flowers and bright berries.

Most of these things are very easily grown, and the cultural suggestions in the various descriptions will be found sufficient in nearly every case. Given a fairly rich and moist but well-drained soil, and sufficient mulching to keep the roots from extremes of heat and cold, most of these will grow and thrive with comparatively little care, providing those charming effects of foliage and flower that every garden needs, and that are the admiration of all. Almost all do well in partial shade. The blooming periods are noted after the descriptions. In transplanting the leaves should all be trimmed off, to insure success.

ABELIA grandiflora. A very free-flowering shrub. In the South, the dark, glossy leaves remain on the branches all winter. The flowers, white, touched with pink, are borne in great profusion, and bloom from early summer till frost. They are about an inch long and have a deep, slender throat. Does well in sun or shade. 4 to 6 feet.

triflora. Half-evergreen. Flowers in terminal clusters; fragrant; white flushed pink. Summer. 6 to 10 feet. May 1 to 15.

ARBUTUS Unedo. Strawberry Tree. A rare and desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Grows to a height of 8 to 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy green. Flowers white, bell-shaped; produced in early spring in great profusion, followed by pretty scarlet fruit, which is retained until late winter.

AUCUBA japonica. Recommended for city planting because not readily affected by dust, smoke, and gas. The leaves are glossy green, and the plants should always have some shade. Aucubas are always seen at their best where planted in groups or colonies, where the pistillate and staminate forms are in close proximity, thereby insuring a profusion of bright scarlet berries which hang on all winter. 2 to 4 feet.

Gold Dust Plant (*A. japonica aureo-maculata*). A shrub with glossy evergreen leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. 2 to 4 feet.

AZALEA amœna. A very dwarf-growing plant producing small, claret-colored blooms. For low hedges or massing. March 20 to May 10.

BOX, Tree (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*). Succeeds in most well-drained soils, requiring protection, however, against extremes both of heat and cold. Some shade is nearly always desirable. Rather small, with many interwoven branches; leaves small, glossy, bright green. Grows in dense, roundish form; valuable for formal planting. 10 to 20 feet.

Dwarf (*B. sempervirens angustifolia*). Similar to the above, but more dwarfish. Valuable for low hedges and edging. 2 to 4 feet.

CAMELLIA (*C. japonica*). A choice shrub, with bright, glossy evergreen leaves. Particularly prized for its handsome flowers, which are waxy and very durable. There are various colors. Winter-kills in Piedmont and western North Carolina.



Abelia grandiflora. A beautiful shrub for the South

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia jasminoides*). Large, fragrant, waxy flowers, quite double, produced from spring till fall. Can be grown indoors. Provide a fertile, rather loose soil. Winter-kills in Piedmont and western North Carolina. 3 to 4 feet.

CLEYERA japonica. Grows to medium height. Foliage very glossy. Flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion in June; delightfully fragrant; followed by red berries, which remain on the bush all winter.

COTONEASTER buxifolia. Box-leaved Cotoneaster. Low and spreading, with small persistent leaves. Flowers white, in small clusters, appearing in spring and followed by bright red fruits.

ELÆAGNUS aureo-maculata. Golden-leaved Oleaster. Foliage broad, beautifully notched and striped golden yellow. In March it bears fruits the size of a cranberry, which combined with the foliage, make a very unique plant. Dwarfish.

pungens reflexa. Bronze Oleaster. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath. Margin of leaf undulating. Creamy white, fragrant flowers. January.

EUONYMUS, Evergreen (*Euonymus japonicus*). Handsome, large shrub, with glossy green leaves, holding their color all winter; very hardy. Red berries. 10 to 20 feet.

Variegated (*E. japonicus variegatus*). Similar to the evergreen variety, excepting the leaves are variegated. Effective when planted with the evergreen sort. 10 to 20 feet.



Magnolia grandiflora



Euonymus japonicus

HOLLY, American (*Ilex opaca*). Well-known as "Christmas Holly." The leaves are glossy green, rather thick, thorny along the edges. Berries bright red. Quite hardy. Very hard to transplant safely. All leaves should be cut off. 30 to 50 feet.

English (*I. Aquifolium*). Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet; conspicuous plant for winter effect.

Japanese (*I. crenata*). A shrub or small tree with small, glossy, dark green leaves and black berries. At a distance, resembles Boxwood. 6 to 12 feet.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). (See page 23.)

LAUREL, English or Cherry (*Laurocerasus*). These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are their great vigor, beautiful, broad, shining foliage, and ease of cultivation. They thrive in any ordinary, good, well-drained garden soil but are not hardy north of Washington, D. C. They attain a height of from 12 to 15 feet. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small, white flowers.

L. colchica. Broad dark green foliage, gray-green beneath. 8 to 12 feet.

L. rotundifolia or viridis. Leaves short, broad, light green.

L., Versailles. Broad foliage; very desirable.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Common evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms June 5 to July 10, which, combined with its large, glossy green leaves, remaining on throughout the whole year, make this the greatest of all the southern ornamental trees. 30 to 40 feet high.

MAHONIA japonica. A very attractive shrub, with broad, irregular leaves, glossy green and spiny. Flowers yellow, borne in clusters in early spring; berries bluish black, covered with powdery "bloom." 4 to 8 feet.

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Ashberry). A handsome, ornamental shrub with dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Produces many yellow flowers in early spring. Berries blue or nearly black. 3 to 6 feet.

PRIVET, Amoor River (*Ligustrum amurense*). See page 34.

Japanese (*L. japonicum*). A beautiful, broad-leaved, evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Creamy white flowers, borne in panicles and followed by purple berries.

L. longifolium. Similar to the Japanese except that the leaves are longer and narrower. **L. lucidum.** Quite hardy, and attains a height of 20 feet. Leaves large and thick, of a dark, shining green. Plant of rather open growth. One of the very best.

L. macrophyllum. Large leaves of dark green; panicles of creamy white flowers. A distinct and very attractive variety. Blue-black berries.

L. aureo-marginatum. A desirable, vigorous-growing variety. Large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow.

L. sinense nanum (Chinese Privet). A dwarfish, evergreen shrub of graceful habit, with glossy, dark green leaves. Flowers are of creamy white, disposed in numerous fluffy panicles. Blooms in great profusion in late spring or early summer, followed by blue-black berries literally covering the branches.

L. variegatum. Foliage beautifully variegated with yellow.

Manda's Golden. A dwarf Privet. Much admired for its golden yellow foliage.

NANDINA domestica. Japanese Nandina. A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems, springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, and tinged with red when young. In winter the foliage assumes a deep coppery tone. Produces long panicles of white flowers followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which remain all winter. 10 feet.

OLEA fragrans. Tea or Sweet Olive. Small, white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months.

OSMANTHUS Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Tea Olive. A beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. In the fall and sometimes in the spring it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in great profusion. This is one of the most desirable of the broad-leaved evergreens. 25 to 30 feet.

PHOTINIA serrulata. Evergreen Photinia. A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. Japanese Pittosporum. A fine shrub, which has dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last for a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can also be trimmed in fanciful shapes.

PYRACANTHA coccinea (*Crataegus Pyracantha*). Evergreen or Pyracantha Thorn. A compact, much-branched evergreen shrub of low spreading habit. Flowers white, in flat-topped clusters in spring, soon followed by a wealth of golden yellow berries.

YUCCA filamentosa. Palm Lily; Adam's Needle; Devil's Shoestrings. Evergreen foliage; of tropical appearance. Pure white, fragrant flowers, on stout stems, 4 feet high, centered in the foliage. June 1 to 10. (See color plate, opposite page 20.)



Yucca filamentosa



Your home may not be so large, but it can be as inviting, if you surround it with shrubs and trees

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

The shrubs listed under this head fill a very important place in making the home more beautiful; they come midway between large trees and such small plants as annuals and perennials. They are equally valuable, whether planted on the broad acres of a large estate or in the confined limits of a town lot.

Shrubs may be used in such a variety of ways; the irregular-growing plants, such as Spireas, Hydrangeas, Berberis, etc., are very effective for grouping or "mass" planting against fences or walls, about house foundations, or along the side of the lawn. The uses of these and others listed on the following pages are almost limitless; every lawn offers new possibilities, and when given a simple but effective arrangement, each person's home grounds may have an individuality that reflects the owner's personality and taste.

For instance, the chief attraction of one place might be the lawn; a tasteful grouping of shrubs up the side would serve to make the central stretch of grass more prominent, and could even be so planted as to give the grounds the effect of being larger than they really were. In another place, tall and quick-growing shrubs might be employed to screen a building, unsightly fence, or hide an unattractive view; in still another, they could be planted to form a hedge, doing away with the common wood or iron fence altogether. We're always ready to answer questions. Write us.

How to Use Shrubs

"The home grounds do not look finished without a few clumps of shrubbery on them, even though the trees may have been arranged and planted with extreme care and accuracy. Shrubs give a finished appearance, which cannot be obtained in any other way, and they help to bring about a blending between the trees and the grass on the lawn. Both high and low shrubs should be used, and the blending will be all the more complete between the trees, shrubs, and the grass. Individual pieces of shrubbery should not be planted alone on the grounds but always in groups either with trees or other shrubbery. On the account of being much smaller than trees, much greater variety can be obtained with shrubbery than with the trees, as so many more can be planted on a given space. And there is more variety to be had from shrubs than from trees on account of their possessing a wider range in color of their foliage, flowers, etc.

"There are two common methods of grouping shrubs. One is to plant a great many different kinds together in order that some of them may be in bloom during the whole spring and summer. The other way is to plant a great many of one kind together and have a great mass of blooms of one kind for a short while only.

"A very effective and picturesque way of using shrubs in the home grounds is to fill in the corners where the walks enter the grounds, where walks curve or fork, and on the sides of the walks and roads. It very often happens that a walk on the grounds stops suddenly.



THE YUCCA, or SPANISH BAYONET

This illustration shows the main features of this distinctive decorative plant. The leaves are stiff, sharp-pointed and edged with spines. The drooping, bell-shaped flowers are of waxy whiteness, and are extremely beautiful when the plants are grown in masses of a dozen or more. The Yuccas looks well when grown as single specimens or massed in front of tall shrubs.

Further information will be found on Page 19.



ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON

A shrub, or small tree, that can be grown in every southern garden. This picture shows the Althea in tree form, but no illustration can do justice to the beauty and grace of a well formed specimen. If the owner had put a few plants of Barberry, or other low shrubs, in front of the bare stone wall, the whole place would have been wonderfully improved.

The list of varieties are given on the opposite page.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS. continued

There may be a corner on one side of the grounds and a walk will be needed to go out in that direction for some purpose, but there would be no reason for carrying it on any farther. A mass of shrubbery where the walk ends would give a reason for its not going any farther, but, without the shrubbery, it would not look pleasing at all."—Prof. L. A. Niven.

Blooming dates follow the descriptions.

ALTHÆA (Hibiscus), or **Rose of Sharon**. Late-blooming shrubs. The varieties listed below offer many pleasing color combinations. 8 to 20 feet. (See color plate.) Following is a good list, valuable as single specimens, screens, and hedges:

Ardens. Rich purple; fine; double.

Boule de Feu. Double; red.

Carneo-plenus. Double; white, with crimson center.

Cœlestis. A bright, clear violet; semi-double.

Duchesse de Brabant. Deep crimson; double.

Jean d'Arc. Pure white; double.

Meehani. Single; color lavender sheen, purple-blotched. Dwarfish.

Ruber. Clear red; single.

Totus albus (Snowdrift). White; single.

Seedlings. Assorted colors.

MORPHA fruticosa. False Indigo. Long, narrow, feathery leaves. Flowers dark purple, growing in loose panicles. 5 to 20 feet. May 15 to 30.

canescens. Lead Plant. A dense, low shrub of silvery aspect; hardy and free-flowering; feathery foliage. Light blue flowers, borne in dense clustered racemes. 2 to 3 feet.

ARALIA pentaphylla. Slender, prickly branches and luxuriant, lustrous foliage, which lasts until late autumn.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Tree. Branches angular. Leaves long, narrow, and deeply cut; color dull green. Flowers white. 6 to 12 feet. September 1 to 15.

BARBERRY, European (*Berberis vulgaris*). 4 to 6 feet high; shiny dark green leaves. Flowers yellow, in early spring; berries bright scarlet, persisting all winter. Very hardy.

Purple-leaved (*B. vulgaris atropurpurea*). Purple leaves. Unique. Bears red berries in fall and early winter. 3 to 5 feet.

B. Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them, and are covered with small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. It bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit, which is very attractive during the winter months. (See color plate, opposite page 37.)

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus catharticus*). A large shrub of fine appearance. Foliage dark, shining green. Berries black. An excellent hedge plant.

BUDDLEIA variabilis Veitchii. Butterfly Bush. Rapid grower. Flowers lilac, 4 to 6 inches long. Attractive to butterflies. 3 to 4 feet.

variabilis Veitchiana magnifica. Summer Lilac. The flower spikes of this variety are often 10 to 20 inches long. Foliage dark green. Flowers deep purple. An exceptionally good plant. 4 to 5 feet.

BURNING BUSH, or Spindle Tree (*Euonymus Bungeana*). Slender branches, dark green leaves, and yellow flowers in clusters. Fruit is in red pods. Ornamental red and yellow fruit. One of the best shrubs for winter effects. 8 to 12 feet.

CALLICARPA americana. French Mulberry. Low-growing shrub, bearing clusters of purple berries in the fall. A very effective shrub in fall and early winter. 3 to 6 feet. Blooms last of July.

purpurea. More graceful than Americana. Produces small whitish flowers in August and September. The purple fruit is borne in clusters and remains until mid-winter.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub. A low-growing shrub. Flowers have a pleasing odor. Foliage dark green. 4 to 6 feet.



Burning Bush. Flowers and foliage

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus. Blue Spirea, or Verbena Shrub. Dense and compact; 3 to 4 feet. Leaves dusty green; showy blue flowers, borne freely in late summer and autumn. Loamy, well-drained soil and sunlight are necessary.

CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush. Dense; hardy; 5 to 6 feet. Creamy white, fragrant flowers in erect panicles or heads. Very glossy deep-veined leaves. Does well in shady places.

COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. Flowers yellow, tinged with reddish brown, soon followed by large, inflated seed-pods, frequently highly colored. Grows to 15 feet.

CORAL BERRY, or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). An attractive shrub; bright green leaves; red flowers in summer; masses of red or purple berries persisting nearly all winter. Easy to grow. 3 to 5 feet.

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Spiny shrub, with glossy, bright green leaves. Flowers red, large, and showy. 4 to 6 feet. April 1 to 15.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. Stems clustered, gracefully arching; 2 to 4 feet tall; literally loaded in early autumn with drooping racemes of rosy purple flowers. Well adapted for planting in front of shrubs.

DEUTZIA candidissima. An upright shrub with an abundance of pure white double flowers-**crenata flore-pleno.** A large-growing variety, with large, double flowers, white, margined with pink. Blooms rather late and remains in bloom some time. 6 to 7 feet. May 15 to June 5.

Fortunei. Large, double, white flowers with yellow centers. 5 feet.

gracilis. Much used in foundation plantings about the home. Flowers white, single, and abundant. 2 to 3 feet. May 1 to 15.

Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion. Dwarf habit, and an early bloomer.

Pride of Rochester. Large, double, white flowers, back of petals being rose-tinted. Vigorous grower, early bloomer; excellent. 5 to 7 feet. May 15 to June 5.

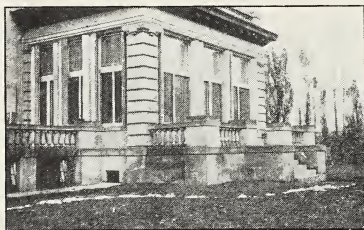
DOGWOOD, European Red Osier (*Cornus sanguinea*). Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. More upright grower than Siberian.

Red Siberian (*C. sibirica*). Bark is bright red in winter. Quite spreading.

ELDER, Cut-leaved (*Sambucus laciniata*). Finely cut green foliage. Attractive.

Golden (*S. nigra aurea*). An unusual and very attractive form of the well-known Elder. Has bright yellow leaves. Flowers white, in large, flat clusters in early or midsummer; berries small, black, and shining. Should have moist, rich soil. 3 to 5 feet.

Variegated (*S. variegata*). A beautiful shrub with distinct variegated foliage.



Compare the upper and lower pictures. Big difference, isn't there? Trees and shrubs made it



Results the first year. You will agree with us that there is quite a transformation

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

- ELÆAGNUS angustifolia.** Russian Olive. Fragrant, golden flowers, averaging 2 to 3 inches. Spreading.
- edulis** (*E. longipes*). Flowers small and yellow. Scarlet fruit.
- FORSYTHIA Fortunei.** Fortune's Golden Bell. Bark bright yellow. Growth erect and vigorous. Dense masses of golden flowers bloom in March.
- intermedia.** Flowers bright golden. Foliage glossy green and often three-lobed.
- suspensa.** Drooping Forsythia. Gracefully drooping branches and dark green leaves persisting till frost. The showy golden yellow flowers are borne in profusion. 6 to 8 feet.
- viridissima.** Golden Bell. Slightly drooping branches. Flowers bright yellow, appearing in early spring before the foliage. 6 to 8 feet.
- GENISTA.** Broom Bush. A curious hardy shrub, with small leaflets in threes, and producing small whitish yellow flowers in April. Valuable for sandy soil and seashore planting.
- HONEYSUCKLE, Early Fragrant** (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). Very hardy shrub with small, delicate scented, pinkish flowers. Leaves bright green, and persisting more or less all winter. 6 to 15 feet. January and February.
- L. bella albid.** Valued for its fragrant white flowers in spring and bright red berries, which persist for a considerable time. 6 to 10 feet. April.
- Fly** (*Lonicera Xylosteum*). Dull green leaves. Flowers yellowish white, often tinged with red, hairy on the outer side. Blooms in late spring. Berries dark red or scarlet.
- L. Morrowii.** Leaves dark green and gray. Flowers white changing to golden; open in early spring. Berries scarlet. 4 to 6 feet. June 1 to July 15.
- L. Ruprechtiana.** Somewhat similar to *L. Morrowii* except that this is 8 to 12 feet tall and the berries are golden.
- Tartarian** (*L. tatarica*). A large shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with spreading limbs. The pink or white flowers appear in late spring; berries are bright red. April.
- HYDRANGEA, American Everblooming** (*Hydrangea arborescens sterilis*). Snowball Hydrangea, or Hills of Snow. This Hydrangea blooms continuously from early May until the end of the growing season. The color is pure white, remaining from four to five weeks, when the flowers begin to change gradually to a light green. June, July, and August.
- Avalanche.** Pure white flowers. Suitable for tubs.
- La Lorraine.** Pink or lilac-pink. Suitable for tubs.
- Otaka monstrosa.** Pink or blue. July 15 to August 20. Suitable for tubs.
- paniculata.** Foliage and habit similar to *H. paniculata grandiflora*. Flowers in loose, open clusters. August to September.
- paniculata grandiflora.** The old reliable variety, producing large panicles of white flowers, 6 inches in diameter, in summer and autumn. 5 to 10 feet. July 20 to August 30.
- HYPERICUM Moserianum.** Gold Flower. A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of 1 or 2 feet. Leaves dark green; large, single, bright. Flowers 2 inches in diameter; golden yellow and produced freely. June 15 to September 1.
- INDIGOFERA Dosua.** Indigo Plant. Flowers in axillary spikes, purple, blooming in August. This is largely grown in some sections to make indigo. August 1 to 20.



Japanese Maples are ideal lawn specimens

with rough-veined leaves. Foliage attractive throughout the summer. April 20 to May 10.

japonica flore-pleno. Double-flowered Kerria, or Japanese Rose. Double yellow blossoms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April. The bush is of vigorous growth and spreading habit. 3 to 5 feet. July 1 to September 10.

laciniata. Similar to the Japanese type, but has finely notched leaves.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Kerria. White; usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Leaves ovate, with a long slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late spring. Berries retained throughout the winter. May 20 to July 30.

LILAC, Common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*). The well-known old-fashioned Lilac. Hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. 8 to 12 feet. April 10 to 30.

Common White (*S. alba*). Similar to the Common Purple except for its white flowers. April 10 to 30.

Charles X. A strong grower, with loose trusses of reddish purple flowers. 6 to 8 feet. April 10 to 30.

Charles Joly. Very dark reddish purple. Double. April 15 to May 10.

Comte de Kerchove. Double.

Josikæa. Hungarian. Flowers violet, in long narrow panicles. April 15 to May 10.

Marie Legraye. Small grower; single, pure white flowers, especially fine and fragrant. 6 to 8 feet.

Persian, White. Delicate white, shaded with purple. Narrow leaves. An exquisite variety. 6 to 8 feet.

Renoncule. Purplish; double; a free bloomer. Extra fine.

Villosa. Himalayan. Leaves broadly oblong, bright green, without luster. Flowers pinkish, in broad panicles 3 to 6 inches long. April 15 to May 10.

MAPLES, Japanese (*Acer japonicum*). Handsome shrubs or dwarf trees. They are valuable for planting as single specimens, grouped together on the lawn, or in beds near buildings, giving a most pleasing color effect.

atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. In the spring the star-shaped foliage is a dark red, turning to purplish red and retaining that color most of the season. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, and develops into a full, bushy specimen. Probably the best and certainly the most popular of all the Japanese Maples because of its effectiveness when placed where it has a background of green foliage.

atropurpureum variegatum. The foliage when it first appears in the spring is a bright crimson with maroon variegations, fading in summer to lighter shades of red with greenish white variegations. 5 to 10 feet.

aurum. Golden-leaved Japanese Maple. Foliage of rich golden color in spring and early summer, changing to bronze and light green as the season advances. The leaves are full circular, obtusely cut, and very handsome. 4 to 6 feet.

dissectum. Green Fern-leaved Japanese Maple. A wonderfully beautiful variety, which makes a broad specimen with branches gracefully sweeping the ground. The fern-like or lace-like foliage is a rich, bright green. 5 to 7 feet.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

JASMINUM nudiflorum.

Naked-flowered Jasmine. A graceful shrub, with quadrangular, drooping branches. Foliage dark green, falling in late autumn. Flowers bright yellow, opening in early spring, or on warm days in winter. 3 feet. March or February.

officinale. True Jasmine or Jessamine. White flowers, deliciously fragrant, produced in terminal leafy clusters. Leaves dark green, glossy. About 3 feet. May 20 to June 30.

KERRIA japonica.

Japanese Rose. Bright yellow flowers, giving striking effects in spring. Slender green branches 4 to 6 feet long throughout the summer. April 20 to

Received the trees today from your nursery. Am well pleased with same.—ELVIN W. FUNK, Smithsburg, Md.

Received my fruit trees in first-class condition, and I am pleased with same.—D. J. P. GLENN, Spartanburg, S. C.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Maple, dissectum atropurpureum. Red Fern-leaved Maple. Like the former. Low, spreading habit. Leaves are deeply and delicately cut as a fern, or a blood-red color when young, changing to purplish red and retaining that color most of the season. 5 to 7 feet.

polymorphum. Green Japanese Maple. This is the parent of all the Japanese varieties. The small green leaves are not so deeply cut as those of some varieties, but the foliage is a bright green in the spring and summer and makes a gorgeous showing in autumn when it assumes rich tones of yellow and scarlet. 15 to 25 feet.

versicolor. Japanese. As the name indicates, each leaf is variously colored, making the plant curiously attractive.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Common Mock Orange. A hardy shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, often arching branches. Bright green leaves, 2 to 4 inches long. Deliciously fragrant, creamy white flowers borne in great profusion, appearing in late spring or early summer. May 1 to 20.

Large-flowered (*P. grandiflorus*). Rather tall, with graceful, spreading branches; leaves bright green, 2 to 4 inches in length. Its flowers are the glory of this famous shrub; they are large, pure white, and are borne in pairs or threes. 8 to 12 feet.

Lemoine's (*P. Lemoinei*). Hybrid Mock Orange. A very free-flowering variety. Flowers white, fragrant, and so abundant as literally to cover the branches. 4 to 6 feet.

PRIVET, Regel's (*Ligustrum Ibota Regelianum*). Branches dense and twiggy, drooping gracefully. In autumn the foliage turns dark red. Innumerable blue-black berries in fall and early winter. Blooms about May 15.

ROSES. A great many Roses are being used in the South for borders as well as for bedding. By planting tall-growing Hybrids in the back, with everblooming Hybrid Teas in front, and perhaps some Tea Roses in front of these, you can get a very beautiful effect. See pages 37 to 42 for varieties.

ROSA rugosa. Japan Wrinkled Rose. So called because of its peculiarly "drawn" and wrinkled leaves. Upright growth, branches spreading; flowers are large and showy, red and white; followed by large, bright red berries. Attractive. 4 to 6 feet.

blanda. Meadow Rose. Large pink flowers followed by red fruits; erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in winter.

carolina. An upright shrub with numerous branches, armed with hooked spines. Leaves bright green. Flowers pink, in flat-topped clusters in summer. Fruit red, profuse and showy.

rubiginosa. Sweetbrier. Dense shrub, growing to 6 feet. Flowers orange-red to scarlet. A handsome hardy Rose of compact habit, with bright green foliage, exhaling a very agreeable aromatic odor. May 15 to 25.

SNOWBALL, High-bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*). Attains 8 to 10 feet in height. Spreading, hardy. Has large, green leaves and showy white flowers in late spring and early summer; masses of bright red berries remain on the plant all winter.

Common Old-fashioned, or Guelder Rose (*V. Opulus sterile*). Hardy; succeeds with little care. Flowers white, in clusters. 6 to 8 feet. April 25 to May 15.

Japan (*V. plicatum*). Surpasses any variety in flowers and foliage if planted in partially shaded places. 6 to 8 feet. April 25 to May 15.

Wayfaring Tree (*V. Lantana*). Large white flower-clusters open in May, and are followed by red fruits. Foliage is soft and odd-shaped. 3 to 4 feet.



Japan Snowball. Prefers shady location

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Flowers white or light pink in summer; ripening great clusters of white berries about a half-inch in diameter in the fall. 3 to 5 ft.

SPANISH BROOM (*Spartium junceum*). An upright shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet tall, with rush-like branches. Leaves small, bluish green, sparsely produced. Flowers yellow in terminal, showy racemes, about an inch long.

SPICE BUSH (*Benzoin Benzoin*). Bright green leaves, fading yellow in fall; yellow flowers in early spring and scarlet berries in late summer. 8 feet.

SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer. Free-flowering, crimson, in rather dense corymbs, a compact shrub, 3 to 4 feet. Blooms June to frost, if kept growing.

S. alba. Meadowsweet. Usually upright but often drooping gracefully, making a spreading effect. White flowers, in panicles. Blooms July to September.

S. argentea. Panicles of white blooms. 6 to 8 feet. May to July.

S. Billardii. Billard's. Brown hairy branches, double-tooth foliage; bright pink flowers. 4 to 5 feet. June and July.

S. Bumalda. Everblooming. Clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers in corymbs. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.

S. callosa alba. White flowers in dense corymbs. 18 to 24 inches. June to September.

S. cantoniensis. Slender arching branches. 4 to 5 feet. Pure white flowers. April and May.

S. Douglasii. Douglas'. Flowers deep pink, in dense panicles. 4 to 6 feet. Better foliage than that of *S. Billardii*. Upright grower. June and July.

S. opulifolia aurea. Conspicuous yellow foliage. White flowers, in clusters. 4 to 6 feet. May.

S. latifolia. Queen of the Meadow. Upright, branching; flowers white, larger than *S. alba*, sometimes lightly blushed. In panicles. June and July.



Spiræa Vanhouttei

Spiræa prunifolia.

Plum-leaved. Leaves bright green, yellow in autumn. Pure white flowers, in small clusters. Very early spring.

S. prunifolia flore-pleno. Bridal Wreath. Long sprays of white, double flowers, practically covering the stem. 4 to 6 feet. April.

S. salicifolia. Willow-leaved. Upright grower. Flowers light pink or whitish, in panicles. July to September.

S. sorbifolia. Leaves like those of the Mountain-Ash. Very large. Long terminal spikes and white flowers. A very distinct type. The last half of June.

S. Thunbergii. Snow Garland. Very graceful. Branches slender and drooping. Small bright green leaves, giving a feathery appearance. Dwarfish. Pure white flowers in March.



Illustrating the flowers of Spiræa, Anthony Waterer, Bumalda, Callosa alba.



Illustrating the flowers of Spiræa alba, Billardii, Douglasii, Latifolia, Salicifolia



Foundation planting with *Spireas* predominating

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Spiræa Vanhouttei. Van Houtte's. A strong, hardy grower of graceful, drooping habit and handsome foliage. When in bloom the last of April the profusion of flowers weigh the slender branches and cover the bush with a beautiful canopy of white. Among the very finest of shrubs and is desirable from every standpoint. 8 to 10 feet. April 15 to 30.

SUMAC, Cut-leaved (*Rhus glabra laciniata*). Flowers in terminal panicles. Fruit crimson. Leaflets deeply cut, like a fern. Colors beautifully in autumn. 10 to 15 feet.

Large-leaved (*R. coriaria*). Flowers greenish, in long terminal panicles. Leaves large. Fruit red. 15 to 20 feet.

Staghorn (*R. typhina laciniata*). Flowers in dense terminal panicles. Fruit red. Leaflets distinctly cut. Should be cut back occasionally so as to produce more vigorous shoots. Brilliant fall coloring. Suitable for very dry soil.

TAMARISK (Tamarix). Graceful, tall-growing shrubs with light, feathery foliage. Succeeds best in moist, loamy or sandy soil. Prune severely each winter.

africana. Spreading branches and reddish brown bark. Has small, bright green foliage and pink flowers, borne in slender racemes in early spring. Very showy and attractive. 8 to 12 feet. April 20 to 30.

gallica. French. A tall grower, with slender, spreading branches and bluish green foliage. Flowers of a pinkish tint, borne in slender panicle racemes in late spring or early summer. 8 to 12 feet.

hispida. The finest of all. Begins to bloom in spring or early summer; continues the entire season if kept in a vigorous condition. The numerous bright carmine-pink flowers cover half the length of the branches. 8 to 10 feet. May 25 to August 30.

indica (*T. elegans*). A strong, upright grower, with dull green foliage. Light pink flowers, borne in slender panicle racemes in early summer. 8 to 10 feet. June 25 to July 25.

odessana. Caspian. An upright grower, with bright green foliage and pink flowers, which are borne in loose, panicle racemes. Blooms the latter part of summer and is very valuable on account of its late-appearing flowers. 4 to 6 feet. May 25 to June 5.

plumosa, or japonica. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Blooms middle of April.

WEIGELA, or Diervilla. One of our best flowering shrubs; should be largely planted. Often has a good second crop of bloom. Flowers cone-like, in clusters along stem. May 5 to 15.

candida. Pure white flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

High-bush Honeysuckle (*Diervilla sessilifolia*). A distinct and desirable sort differing from the other varieties both in foliage and flower. The leaves are long and pointed, with a slight yellow tinge. The yellow flowers come at the end of July, after other kinds have finished blooming. August 15 to September 15.

Eva Rathke. Grows 6 to 8 feet high; flowers deep-throated dark red, showy. Blooms in late spring. May 10 to 25.

Van Houtte's (*D. Vanhouttei*). Pink and white flowers. Profuse bloomer.

Variegated (*D. rosea nana variegata*). Variegated leaves. Dwarfish. April 25 to May 15.

Leading Deciduous Shrubs in Order of Flowering and Fruiting

For many years our friends have asked us for information about the flowering and fruiting periods of various shrubs. We have been glad to furnish this information, but several years ago *we did something which few other nurseries have attempted*. Right along the main highway we laid out and planted a park, using evergreens, shade trees, shrubs, and perennials. This planting is now a strong factor in enabling us to supply our friends with trees and plants that will give best results under normal southern conditions.

This park, or test-grounds, is now one of the handsomest spots in this section. A small stream runs through the park, and at the water's edge we have planted Irises and other water-loving plants. The trees have grown to considerable size, and the shrubs have been blooming for three or four seasons. From the shrub planting we have been able to check our records of the blooming- and fruiting-time, and the dates here given are accurate for this section, subject, of course, to variations of season—if we get an early spring we get earlier bloom; if spring comes in late, the shrubs bloom later. However, the difference will be only a few days at the most, so you may consider the dates as correct.

This list was compiled for the benefit of our friends and will enable you to get the varieties that will give a continuous bloom. In your selection be sure to get a few spring, summer, and fall bloomers so you will have a succession of bloom all season. It is better to do this than to buy an everblooming shrub for it gives variety of color and fragrance.

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It's hard to believe it's the same place!



A Rose-garden like this doesn't cost much, but it adds much to the cheerfulness of the home

ROSES

We feel a just pride in the Roses which we offer for sale, knowing, as we do, that they are the very cream of an extensive list, the less desirable varieties having been eliminated by observation and test. The Roses we sell are strictly high grade—are well developed, and possessed of that sturdy vigor which comes only in plants that are given the right start and properly fed and cared for as they grow. Our Roses are all *field-grown*, which assures hardiness and vigor, as plants so grown become proof, in large measure, against extremes of heat and cold; the open-ground cultivation develops a good root-growth. We ship all our Rose plants carefully wrapped, with roots protected from the air.

Our Roses are Listed by Colors

For convenience in ordering we have adopted a new plan in classifying our Roses. The different varieties will be found divided according to their colors, an arrangement which will materially help you in making a satisfactory collection of plants for your Rose-garden.

The initials in the following list indicate the "class" or "family" to which each belongs. These are as follows: T., Tea; H. T., Hybrid Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; B. C., Bengal or China; P., Polyantha; N., Noisette; R., Rugosa.

The Tea Roses bloom all season, and are so called because their fragrance is thought to resemble the aroma of a cup of tea. Hybrid Tea Roses are quite hardy, and also remain in flower for a good part of the summer.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses bloom freely in June, and then rather sparsely each month until frost. The Bengal or China Roses—mostly red varieties—are hardy, and have small leaves. These are the original cultivated Roses and were first introduced from China.

Bourbon Roses have large leaves, and originated in France. Polyantha Roses bear quantities of flowers in clusters. Noisette Roses are distinctly American, having been originated in Charleston, S. C.; Rugosa Roses are distinguished by their wrinkled foliage and are natives of Japan.

Special Directions for Planting and Caring for Roses

Open a good space in the soil and spread out roots; never cramp them into a small hole. Do not let manure come in contact with roots but place it underneath and a layer of soil on top. If the Rose is a bush plant, set it so deep that only branches are visible above the ground and never the main stem. But too deep is as bad as too shallow; 2 to 4 inches of the lower branches may be under the surface, but no more. If the plant is a budded or grafted Rose, be sure that the bud or graft is fully 3 inches below the surface. Prune in spring only, when life



Note the proper way to plant and prune a Rose bush.

ROSES, continued

is just apparent and remove what might appear to be surplus wood. The strongest growth should be cut back to within 6 inches above the ground; the weaker growth to 4 inches. Observe the illustration opposite for pruning and depth of planting. All soil above the roots should be well pressed down. Feed your Roses with "Ground Bone" and "Pulverized Sheep Manure." Mulch the ground during summer with cow manure or with peat moss. As winter approaches, draw soil 6 to 8 inches high around the stem; this avoids winter-killing especially the Hybrid Tea varieties; then cover with long manure or similar litter.

White Roses

Antoine Rivoire. H.T. Creamy white, with delicate pink tinge.

A good grower.

Bride. T. White; fine buds; a good, hardy Rose.

COCHET, WHITE MAMAN. T. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full; pure, clear, snowy white throughout when grown under glass; when grown out-of-doors it grows slightly pink like Bride, but the pink only adds to its beauty, and it is delightfully tea-scented. It is by far the finest and most reliable bedding Rose yet produced. Anyone can have the very finest Roses for cutting all summer and autumn by planting a few plants of it. It is, without doubt, the largest Rose, both in bud and flower, of its class. Very strong grower and hardy under ordinary conditions.

Colonel R. S. Williamson. H.T. Satiny white, with deep blush center; large, well-formed; high pointed center. Blooms carried on stiff stems.

Devoniensis (The Charming Magnolia Rose). T. An old favorite. The color is creamy white, with rosy center; very fragrant. It produces an abundance of large, very full and double flowers all through the season. Should be in every garden.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). H.P. The white Rose par excellence. Strong, upright grower, producing its paper-white flowers in the greatest profusion. Everybody knows this as the best white Rose. Should be planted freely in all southern Rose-gardens.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. H.T. An extra-fine, white variety; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form, and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free-flowering, blooming at every shoot. Good grower.

Killarney, White. H.T. This is almost identical with the pink variety, of which it is a sport, except in color. It has the same beautifully shaped and deliciously scented flowers, and is altogether a fit companion for the pink.

Marie Guillot. T. Pure white; large, full; free bloomer.

Queen. T. Pure white; free bloomer; good Rose.

Sombreuil. Bourbon. White, tinged delicate rose. Should be largely planted.

Yvonne Vacherot. H.T. Porcelain-white, strongly penciled with pink; long pointed buds



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Roses



Radiance Roses

Pink Roses

Bridesmaid. T. A variety that is very useful in our southern Rose-gardens, because of its free-blooming qualities. It is a descendant of the old Catherine Mermet, but is better in a good many ways. The flowers are large, fragrant, and of the clearest and deepest pink imaginable. The plants are unusually strong growers.

Clio. H.P. Dainty flesh, center shaded rosy pink; large, globular, full-double flowers.

COCHET, PINK MAMAN. T. No finer Rose than this. The color is a deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. No Rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and in the immense size of its buds and flowers. For summer cut-flowers it is a wonder. Deliciously fragrant.

Countess of Gosford. H.T. Salmon-pink, shading to rosy pink; suffused saffron-yellow at base of petals. Very free flowering.

Killarney, Pink. H.T. The beautiful Irish Rose. There is a peculiar charm about this exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose, as its very name conjures up all the beauties of Irish scenery and brings to one's mind the picture of "the emerald isles and winding bays" of beautiful Lake Killarney. The bush is strong, sturdy, and upright, with beautiful, deep, bronzy green foliage. The color is deep, brilliant, sparkling shell-pink.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. H.T. Fine, clear imperial pink. Weak grower.

Lady Alice Stanley. H.T. Petals shell-shaped, outside deep coral-rose, inside delicate flesh, often flushed bright pink.

Lady Katherine. H.T. Delicate pink. Delightfully fragrant.

La Tosca. H.T. Soft pink, tinted rosy white and yellow; large and full; free flowering.

Mademoiselle Blanche Martignot. T. Peach-pink, tinted yellow and crimson. Foliage distinct, long and pointed, silvery color. Free grower and bloomer.

Madame Camille. T. Rosy flesh, shaded salmon, rose and carmine. A free bloomer.

Madame Caroline Testout. T. Bright rose-color; large and free bloomer. Beautiful in bud. Shatters when open.

Madame Lambard. T. In bud and bloom it is a lovely, pure pink, changing, when older and fully expanded, to a rosy bronze. A free bloomer, large flowers; very strong grower.

Madame Segond Weber. H.T. A beautiful pink or salmon-flesh Hybrid Tea Rose. Bud long and pointed, opening into enormous bloom, deepening in color until fully expanded.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. T. Brilliant dark pink; beautiful when fully expanded and keeps well. Blooms large, and double, borne on long, stiff stems. A strong grower and free bloomer.

Mrs. George Shawyer. T. Delicate peach-pink. Worth a place in every garden.

Ophelia. H.T. Salmon-flesh, shaded rose. Large bloom, with perfect shape.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Bright pink; the largest of all H.P. Roses; full; grand.

RADIANCE. M.T. A new Rose of wonderfully vigorous, upright growth, and great profusion of foliage. Brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline pink tints in the open flower. The form is fine, size large and full, with cupped petals. Blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. The large buds are especially lovely.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. B. Clear flesh-color; large; prolific.

Wm. R. Smith. T. This Rose has been rechristened as Maiden's Blush, and also as Jeanette Heller. As a summer bedder this variety ranks up with the two Cochet, producing immense quantities of fine flowers of creamy white with pink shadings.

Red Roses

American Beauty. H.P. Well-known red forcing Rose. Does fairly well outdoors.

Archduke Charles. B. Opens red, changing to silvery pink. Good.

Baby Rambler. Flowers like Crimson Rambler except in large clusters. The Baby Rambler is a dwarf bush Rose, and a true everbloomer, blooming constantly and heavily from May until November.

J. B. Clark. H.T. Splendid dark bronze-green foliage. The flowers are the glory of the plant, full, deep and double, borne freely on strong, erect stems, deliciously fragrant; color intense, deep scarlet shaded blackish crimson.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. H.T. France never sent out a better Rose than this superb new variety, now so firmly entrenched in the estimation of all Rose-lovers. Plants form strong, upright bushes with splendid green foliage, and in the open ground it is particularly good, growing hardy and vigorous; preëminently the Rose for the masses. The flowers are simply gorgeous; rich, velvety crimson, full, very large, double, and cup-shaped, with fragrance that is deliciously exquisite.

Eugene Marlitt. B. A grand garden Rose; exceptionally healthy, vigorous, and free blooming. Flowers are large, very double, of a rich bright carmine with scarlet tones. Fragrant. A splendid Rose.

Freiherr von Marschall. T. Dark crimson; buds long and pointed. Flowers full. An excellent sort.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Rich, velvety scarlet; large, fine bloomer.

General MacArthur. H.T. Fiery scarlet.

Gruss an Teplitz. China. The sweetest and richest crimson Rose. Called by some growers Virginia R. Cox. The intense, dazzling color of this Rose is found in no other variety. Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, totally unlike any other color in the world. For fragrance there is no other Rose to compare with it.

HELEN GOULD. H.T. One of the best light red Roses; strong grower; free bloomer; large flowers; color warm, rosy crimson.

Meteor. H.T. One of the best everblooming Hybrid Teas; dark velvety red; hardy.

Papa Contier. T. Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds; a fine variety.

RHEA REID. H.T. A magnificent new crimson garden Rose. For an all-round garden Rose for outdoor culture it has no equal. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers



Rhea Reid Roses

are marvels of beauty, large, bold and of splendid substance. It has a strong disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth, throws up a profusion of canes from the roots and is always blooming.

ULRICH BRUNNER. H.P. A very large Rose of rich crimson; flowers full, well formed, and very fragrant. Plant is hardy and a free bloomer.

Dear Sirs: Fourteen years ago I bought of you a bill of trees, including apples, peaches, plums, etc. They have all borne nicely and have exceeded my highest expectations. Preston and Chinese Cling are the finest I ever saw. My trees are all still living and bearing nicely this year. I have given you two orders since and take pleasure in recommending you to anyone wanting first-class nursery stock.—C. E. FEIGLER, Minter City, Miss.

I have been buying trees from your nursery for the last fifteen years, and it gives me great pleasure to say that I have been well pleased and they have given me entire satisfaction in every way. I bought three hundred Peach trees from you last spring and they are doing well. I take pleasure in recommending you to anyone wanting first-class nursery stock.—J. Q. ADAMS, Willow Springs, N. C.

Will state for your information that the three Pecan trees bought of your Mr. Kernode last spring are the finest that I have ever seen. I want some fine strawberry plants to plant in my garden. Will you please let me know quick just what you have to offer, prices, etc., as I want them for table use.—N. B. JONES, Opelika, Ala., Sept. 20, 1912.

Gentlemen: We want 500 Bonum Apple trees as ordered and will perhaps get some others later. I was very much pleased with the Harnett County Apple Nursery. I do not think I have ever seen cleaner, nicer, healthier trees. Yours truly,—J. B. SPARGER (of Sparger Orchard Co.), Mt. Airy, N. C., July 21, 1913.

Would like to have your book on pruning, as I have a nice young orchard from your stock.—E. I. YARBROUGH, Duke, N. C.



A bed of these fragrant beauties will add cheerfulness to your garden

Yellow Roses

- Alliance Franco-Russe.** T. In warm weather the color is yellow, shading to salmon. In the cool fall nights, comes pink; always pretty. A fine tea Rose.
- Blumenschmidt.** T. Color deep golden yellow of the richest and purest shade. Where Roses are grown in the open for cut-flowers, this Rose should be planted, as it ranks with Wm. R. Smith, Helen Gould, White and Pink Cochet.
- Cochet, Yellow.** T. The color is a good sulphur-yellow on first opening, changing to a delightful rose-color as the flower gets age, when it takes on this rose-shade. Not so good as the White and Pink Cochet.
- Etoile de Lyon.** This is the best yellow to date. Buds and blooms both very double and of large size, color deep yellow golden. It blooms freely.
- Herzogin Marie Antoinette.** H. T. Large perfect flower of pure orange and old-gold. Very long buds.
- Isabella Sprunt.** T. Lemon-yellow; large, full, hardy; good grower and bloomer.
- Lady Hillingdon.** Long stems; long, slender pointed bud of brilliant deep golden yellow.
- La Pactole.** T. Sulphur-yellow; good bloomer. Fine Rose.
- Madame Constance Soubert.** T. Deep yellow, shaded peach; large, full, well formed.
- Madame Jenny Guillemot.** H.T. Deep saffron-yellow; large; profuse. Buds long and pointed. A fine, upright grower of branching habit.
- Mosella or Yellow Clothilde Soubert.** A Tea Polyantha Rose; flowers bright yellow, produced in large clusters; hardy and very satisfactory for this section.
- Nerissa.** H.T. Creamy yellow, with pink shadings toward the center; large; splendid form.
- Safrano.** T. Apricot-yellow; fine form; splendid old Rose. Good grower.
- Souvenir de Pierre Notting.** T. Strong, bushy habit, producing in great profusion marvelously beautiful flowers of the Maman Cochet type, very large and well filled, opening beautiful clear apricot-yellow tinged with golden, mixed with orange-yellow, edges of petals shaded carmine-rose. Truly a gorgeous effect.
- Sunburst.** Long pointed buds. Color orange-copper. The yellowest of all Roses. Does not fade.

Yellow, Suffused with Pink

- HELEN GOOD.** T. We wish we could convey to you in words the beauty and great worth of this Rose. The color is a delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper. The buds and flowers are immense and of exquisite form.

Climbing or Pillar Roses

- Blue Rambler.** One of the wonders of the Rose world—a vine with all the vigor of the famous Ramblers, bearing quantities of flowers of a distinctly blue cast. A novelty that promises such good, practical features as will make it permanent.
- CLIMBING BABY RAMBLER.** Very similar to the dwarf Baby Rambler in general appearance, except that it climbs. Strong grower.
- Climbing Killarney.** A climbing form of the famous pink Rose Killarney. It blooms continuously throughout the season, and the flowers are magnificent; immense, long, pointed buds with massive petals; color deep pink.
- Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** (Mrs. Robert Peary). This is the first white, climbing, everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the bush Kaiserin; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower.

CLIMBING or PILLAR ROSES, continued

Climbing Meteor. One of the most satisfactory Climbing Roses in our list. A wonderfully rapid grower, often climbing 15 to 20 feet in a single season. The blooms are produced very freely and for an unusually long time. The buds are pleasing in form, while the rich, velvety crimson, full-open flowers are simply magnificent.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A vigorous plant, and a good bloomer, equaling the bush form.

Crimson Rambler. Has been superseded by Excelsa.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler, but pink instead of red. A strong Climbing Rose, free bloomer, with often fifty to sixty blooms on a small branch. The clusters are like a bouquet of Roses, and one would not think of cutting a single bloom, but rather a full bouquet on one stem.

Evergreen Gem. Handsome flowers of buff color, changing to creamy white. Creeping habit. Splendid for covering banks, and in cemeteries.

EXCELSA. Rambler. A good, free grower, with a great profusion of almost evergreen, rich, glossy grand foliage. Great clusters of crimson bloom. One of the very finest of all the Climbers, and one that should be in every Rose-garden. Succeeds old Crimson Rambler.

Frances E. Willard. T. Similar to Climbing Kaiserin, but a much stronger climber and more beautiful white blooms, perfect in form. Proved to be the strongest grower at our place the past season. It is the "white-ribbon" Rose for the thousands of white-ribboners throughout the land.

Gainesboro. T. Flowers very large, delicately tinted flesh, almost white. Very highly recommended.

James Sprunt. T. Velvety crimson; very double; fine bloomer. Dandy foliage.

Lady Gay. Cerise-pink flowers borne in clusters. Flowers make a wonderful contrast with the glossy green foliage.

Lamarque. T. White; a fine pillar Rose for the South.

MARECHAL NIEL. T. Golden yellow, lovely buds; most popular Rose in the South, and deservedly so.

Pillar of Gold. T. New. The most vigorous Climber in this section, producing large, double buds and flowers of perfect form. Color rosy pink, base of petals yellow; a free bloomer.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. T. Red; full, well formed; a fine Rose.

Wichuraiana. From Japan. This Rose readily adapts itself to any soil, and will do well under almost any conditions. The pure white single flowers appear in greatest profusion in July, after the June Roses are all past. Foliage evergreen in the South.

Wichmoss. C.M. A cross between Wichuraiana and Moss Rose. Makes good growth, 5 to 8 feet, with glazed resistant foliage. The bud is mossed in bright green. Flowers in clusters.

Wm. Allen Richardson. T. Deep orange-yellow. Of medium size but extremely showy and distinct. Very attractive.



Marechal Niel Roses

Deciduous and Evergreen Climbing Vines

DECIDUOUS

AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaved Akebia. A very popular Japanese climber with beautiful ornamental foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers produced in March.

BITTERSWEET, American (*Celastrus scandens*). Rapid grower, with large leaves and yellow flowers. The bright orange-red pods split crosswise, disclosing scarlet seeds, combine to make a bright spot all through the winter.

CLEMATIS. The most showy of the blooming Climbing Vines. Require rich soil and annual manuring. They do not make much show the first year after planting, but with careful handling they make a fine display.

Jackmanii. Large purple flowers; the best purple. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts, if kept in a thrifty condition. June 1 to 10.

paniculata. Very beautiful, small white flowers. An excellent Clematis of rapid growth; valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and porches. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, borne in long slender clusters, covering the plant in a mass of bloom. Delightfully fragrant. August 10 to 30.



Clematis paniculata

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia macrophylla*). A tall, twining vine with very large leaves and curious flowers, well adapted for porches and arbors. Leaves very broad and large, bright green. Flowers purplish and yellow-green, borne singly or two or three together, from the axils of the leaves, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe. A hardy vine, producing a splendid, dense shade.

IVY, Japan or Boston (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Of hardy, rapid growth. Leaves bright green, very dense, completely covering the object over which the vine clammers. In the fall, these turn to gorgeous shades of red. Excellent for city planting.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*; *Dolichos japonicus*). A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine, frequently producing stems 30 to 40 feet long in a single season—a regular Jack-and-the-Bean-stalk. In northern latitudes the vine dies down to or near the ground in winter, but in the South it is seldom hurt by the cold and attains considerable diameter. Splendid for covering arbors and verandas.

PASSION VINE (*Passiflora carulea*). Attractive climber, partial evergreen, covering a large space in a short time, and bearing intricately formed flowers throughout the summer.

VIRGINIA CREEPER, or Woodbine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Large, handsome leaves, deeply cut into fine lobes. Blue berries, which contrast handsomely with the brilliant crimson shades which the foliage assumes when touched by frost.

WISTARIA, Japanese (*Wistaria multijuga*). A fine climber having purple flowers borne in long, open clusters. May 15 to 30. (See color plate, opposite page 36.)

Purple. Rapid grower; long, pendent flowers produced quite freely in spring and early summer. Valuable for covering verandas or pergolas. April 10 to 25.

White. Same, except as to color.

Trees growing in my orchard purchased from J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, it gives me pleasure to state, have given entire satisfaction. Mr. Lindley stands very high in the profession as a nurseryman.—A. M. BOWMAN, Pres. Diamond Orchard Co., Salem, Va. (460 acres in fruit trees.

Inclosed I hand you check in payment of inclosed bill. Trees came in good shape. Thank you.—L. L. LAWRENCE, Tusculum, Tenn.

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter 6th, advise that the trees shipped were the finest one-year old trees (Apple) that I ever saw; they were the best rooted, and in fine condition every way.—JOHN BLUE, Laurinburg, N. C., January 8, 1913

The small order of trees and shrubs arrived yesterday. They were in excellent condition. I am expecting good results.—E. A. WORTHEN, Department Agriculture of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

EVERGREEN CLIMBERS

EUONYMUS, Creeping (*Euonymus radicans*). Clings to walls or rocks and grows 20 to 30 feet high. Small, glossy, evergreen leaves. Easily cropped and held in control.

Variegated Creeping (*E. radicans variegata*). An evergreen creeping plant, with pretty foliage, beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

radicans vegeta. Evergreen Bittersweet. A fine climber for covering garden walls and other exposed places. Foliage bright green, holding its color all year. Bears a profusion of scarlet berries in winter.

IVY, English (*Hedera Helix*). A grand, high-climbing evergreen vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees and often attaining great height. Dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. The climbing or creeping branches do not bear fruit, but in age bushy, spur-like branches with entire ovate leaves are produced, upon which the yellow-green flowers and black berries are borne.

JESSAMINE, Carolina Yellow (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). Our native variety, with bright, yellow, fragrant flowers, profusely produced in early spring.

LONICERA brachypoda aurea. Golden Honeysuckle. Flowers white. Foliage golden; evergreen; beautiful.

japonica. Japan. Vigorous climber; grows 10 to 15 feet high; leaves evergreen, very dense. Flowers appear in the summer, and sometimes again in the fall; they are white, turning yellow after a few days, and are deliciously scented. Grows anywhere.

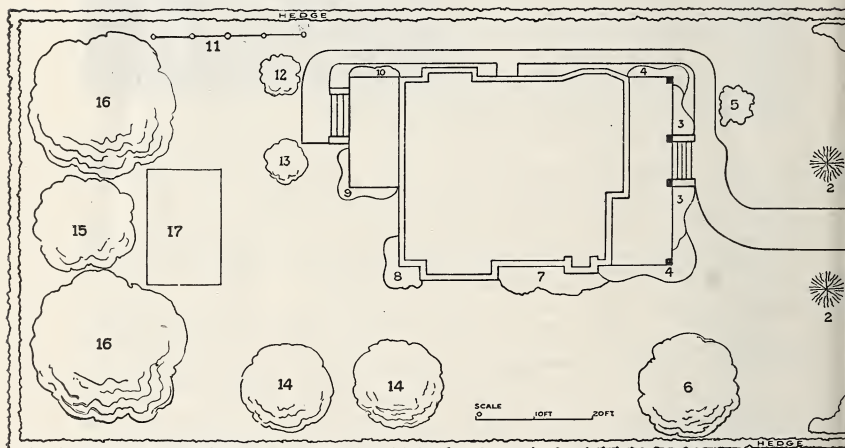
EVERGREEN GROUND-COVERS

CALLUNA vulgaris. Scotch Heather. This is the famous heather of literature; shrubby, dwarf and compact; covered with minute green leaves. Flowers pink or rosy pink.

vulgaris alba. White-flowered. A form of Scotch Heather, but with white flowers. Planted along with the pink-flowered variety, the color contrast is very pleasing.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Bright, glossy green leaves. Thrives best in shady locations.

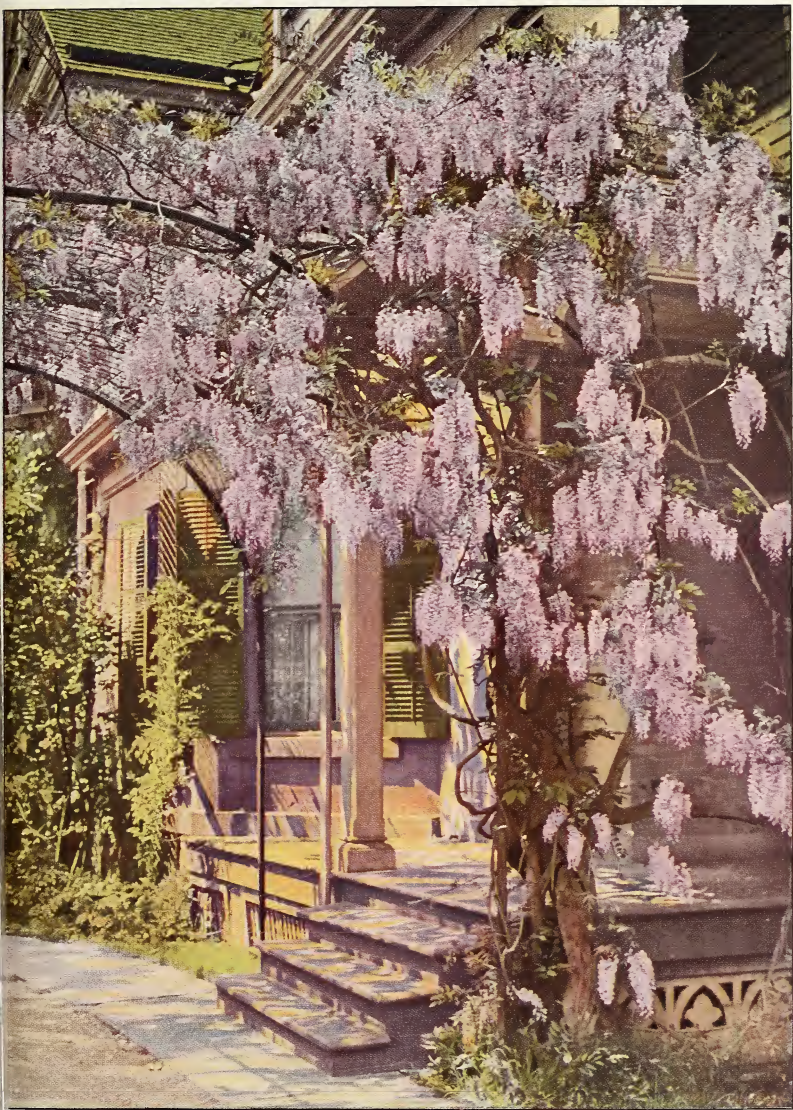
WICHURAIANA Rose. See page 34.



This is a suggestive plan for a lot 75 x 150 feet. Of course the varieties can be changed to suit the owner's taste and requirements

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Spiræas or Hydrangeas | 9. Climbing Roses |
| 1½. Spiræas, Lilacs, or Snowballs | 10. Wistaria or Clematis |
| 2. Evergreens | 11. Grapes |
| 3. Spiræa Thunbergii | 12. Mock Orange or Weigela |
| 4. Spiræa Vanhouttei | 13. Althea or Crape Myrtle |
| 5. Japanese Maple or an Evergreen | 14. Peach Trees |
| 6. Maple or other Shade Tree | 15. Pear Trees |
| 7. Barberry | 16. Apple Trees |
| 8. Golden Bell or Bush Honeysuckle | 17. Berries |

HEDGE—Privet or Barberry



WISTERIA

This is another plant and flower which the artist's colors fail to reproduce in the tints and shades of nature. The plant grows quite rapidly, and if pruned and kept within bounds will give a multitude of the beautiful pendant clusters of blooms. Wisteria is a most desirable vine for training over porches and trellises, and is frequently used to cover the trunks of dead trees.

On Page 35 you will find a more detailed description.



THUNBERG'S BARBERRY

If you could see this Barberry hedge as it is growing around this lawn, you would tell us to send you the plants for a similar hedge around your place. Barberry can be allowed to grow naturally, or pruned to formal shape if desired—but the natural form is our choice. The yellow flowers are inconspicuous, but the red berries in fall and winter are extremely attractive.



Hedges like this are a distinct improvement over an unsightly fence

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Hedges are being so largely planted that we have given the question considerable thought, and offer the following, believing you can find just what you want in the list. Some of the plants listed are evergreens, while others shed their foliage in winter.

ALTHEAS. These are not evergreen, but the wealth of beauty during late summer and fall, when in bloom, compensates fully. Our plants are seedlings, mostly purple flowers, but somewhat mixed. They branch from the ground up. Plant about 1 foot apart if a dense hedge is desired. Prepare ground as for privet.

BARBERRY, Japanese (*Berberis Thunbergii*). The best deciduous Hedge Plant. It is beautiful throughout the year; its abundant crop of bright red berries makes it as attractive in the fall as in the summer. It requires no attention except an occasional cutting back of a few straggling branches. The natural growth is so dense and even that it forms a perfect hedge without shearing; but if a formal hedge is desired, it can be made so by shearing; hardy, of easy culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. For a hedge, plant in single row, 12 inches apart. During the growing season, the foliage is attractive, because the new growth, light green in color, is in sharp contrast to the foliage of the old wood, which is a glossy, dark, rich green.

AMOO RIVER PRIVET (*Ligustrum amurense*). The best evergreen Hedge Plant; holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Makes a splendid evergreen hedge, in one year, which is an ornament to any place. Where an evergreen hedge is wanted, plant this variety. The kind most largely planted in the South.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*L. ovalifolium*). Fine for hedging and is a beauty as a single specimen, making a fine shrub for the lawn. Half-evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in the winter.

How to Make a Privet Hedge. Privet is usually planted 10 or 12 inches apart, though it should be planted 8 to 10 inches if a very dense hedge at the bottom is desired. A trench 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep should be provided, and some well-rotted manure put in the bottom and covered with soil. If no manure is handy, bone meal will be good. Where the soil is very rich, no manure is necessary. The plants should be set about an inch deeper than they grew in the nursery, after the ground is leveled off. After planting, cut all back even to within 4 inches of the ground. After the plants have made a growth of 6 to 10 inches from the former cut, prune off about one-half the new growth; this can be followed throughout the summer till the hedge is of the desired shape and height. Privet untrimmed will grow to be something like 15 to 20 feet tall.

The Peach trees received in good condition. They are for Mr. Cyrus Smith. My partner says they are the finest Peach stock he ever saw. He wants his the same grade of stock.—DR. J. T. JARBOE, Mason and Dixon, Pa.

The Norway Maple trees ordered by Winthrop College from you a few days ago were received in good condition. They are fine trees.—L. A. NIVEN, Horticulturist, Rock Hill, S. C.

Please send me catalogue. The trees I ordered from you a year ago are all living and some of the Peach trees are large enough to bear some this summer.—MRS. M. D. HIX, West Durham, N. C., March 17, 1913.

I received the lot of trees you sent, and thank you very much. I will cheerfully recommend your nursery to our fruit-growers.—MRS. L. GRESHAM, Tappahannock, Va.



A well-planned lawn, bordered with Hardy Perennials, opens a vista of surpassing beauty

Hardy Perennials

- ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore Variety.** Alkanet. Blue Forget-me-not-like flowers; blooms June till August. 3 to 4 feet.
- ANTHEMIS tinctoria.** Golden Marguerite. Yellow daisy-like flowers; blooms all summer.
- AQUILEGIA.** Columbines. Graceful, hardy perennials, thriving in sun or shade. Dainty spurred blossoms, solitary or in clusters. Blooms from April till July.
- canadensis.** Scarlet flowers mixed with yellow. 1 to 2 feet.
- chrysantha.** Yellow flowers, tinted scarlet at tips. 3 to 4 feet.
- cærulea.** Blue or white, tinted with scarlet. 9 to 15 inches.
- nivea grandiflora.** Large and white. 4 to 5 feet.
- Double Mixed.** Variety of colors.
- ARABIS alpina.** Wall Cress. White flowers; fine for edging border or use in rock wall. 9 inches. March to June.
- ASCLEPIAS tuberosa.** Butterfly-Weed. Showy umbels of brilliant orange flowers; hairy leaves. 1 to 2 feet. June to August.
- ASTER.** Michaelmas Daisy, or Perennial Aster. Single flowers in fall; mixed. 3 feet.
- BOCCONIA cordata.** Plume Poppy. Flowers buff-colored. Fine perennial for use in shrubby border. 5 to 8 feet.
- BOLTONIA asteroides.** False Chamomile. Flower heads pure white; flowers starry. 5 to 6 feet. July to August.
- CAMPANULA carpatica.** Carpathian Harebell. Flowers porcelain-blue, held erect on wiry stems. 9 inches. June to August.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum.** Shasta Daisy. Flowers large and glistening white. 18 inches. June to September.
- COREOPSIS lanceolata.** Tickseed. Rich golden yellow flowers; valuable for cutting. Very hardy; easy of culture and one of the first perennials for use in the South. 2 to 3 feet. Blooms all the summer.
- DELPHINIUM.** Larkspur. One of the best blue flowers; grows on tall straight spikes. Foliage dark green.
- Belladonna.** Everblooming. Dwarf habit; sky-blue; blooms till frost.
- Chinese (D. chinense album).** White flowers. 2 feet. July.
- formosum.** Deep gentian-blue. 18 inches to 2 feet. June to August.
- Gold Medal Hybrids.** Tall-growing; all shades of blue. June to July.
- DIANTHUS barbatus.** Sweet William. Old garden favorite; sweet-smelling and showy clusters of various-colored flowers. 1 foot. June.
- plumarius.** Garden Pink. Mixed colors. June.

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

- DIGITALIS.** Foxglove. Stately ornamental plants, giving a wealth of flowers during June and July with very little care. Good for use in shrubby border. 3 to 5 feet. Rose, white, purple, and mixed.
- ERYNGIUM amethystinum.** Sea Holly. Fine-cut spiny foliage; thistle-like heads of amethystine blue. 1 to 2 feet. July to August.
- EUPATORIUM Fraseri.** Thoroughwort. Snow-white flowers in clusters for cutting. 1 to 1½ feet. August to September.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora.** One of the best perennials for profusion and duration of bloom. Flowers are very striking with blood-crimson centers margined with golden yellow. 2 feet. Blooms all summer.
- GYPSOPHILA paniculata.** Baby's Breath. Misty white panicles of blooms. June to July.
- HELIANTHUS.** Perennial Sunflower. Hardy and easily grown; yellow flowers. 4 feet. August to September.
- HELIOPSIS.** Orange Sunflowers. Deep golden yellow; 2 inches in diameter; 3 to 4 feet. Blooms all summer.
- Pitcheriana.** Small flowers, but exceedingly brilliant in coloring.
- scabra zinniaeflora.** Double zinnia-like flowers.
- HIBISCUS.** Marsh Mallow. Showy plants with large attractive blooms. 3 to 5 feet. June to September.
- Meehanii.** Various colors and shades of crimson, pink, and pure white.
- Moscheutos.** Rosy pink with dark eye. Flowers often 6 inches across.
- HOLLYHOCKS.** Tall and stately; fine for use in shrubbery or as a background for other plants. Double white, maroon, pink, and mixed.
- IRIS Kaempferi.** Japanese Iris. Showiest of the flags; used extensively in the hardy garden. 2 to 3 feet. June to July.
- LATHYRUS latifolius.** Hardy Sweet Pea. Free-flowering climbers, for stumps, etc. 6 feet. June to frost.
- LIATRIS pycnostachya.** Blazing Star. Long spikes of purple and rosy purple flowers. Blooms from July to September. 3 to 4 feet.
- LINUM perenne.** Blue Flax. Bright blue flowers. 18 inches. May to July.
- LOBELIA syphilitica.** Cardinal Flowers. Long leafy racemes; pale blue to purple. 2 to 3 feet. June to August.
- LUPINUS.** Lupine. Butterfly-like flowers in long spikes.
- polyphyllus.** Deep blue. 2 to 4 feet. June to September.
- albus.** White. 3 feet. June to September.
- LYCHNIS chalcidonica.** Maltese Cross. Heads of brick-red flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June.
- LYTHRUM roseum superbum.** Loosestrife. Erect spikes; rose-colored flowers. 4 to 5 feet. July to September.
- PAPAVER nudicaule.** Iceland Poppy. Bright green fern-like foliage in tufts; flowers on stems 10 inches long. Blooms all summer if continually picked. White and mixed. 1 ft.
- PEONIES—**

Albert Crousse. A delicate shell-pink, some inner petals edged and striped carmine; immense; fragrant; growth strong; late. Bomb.

Edulis Superba. Deep rose-pink, of good size and form, fragrant, and one of the earliest. Growth strong, vigorous; blooms profusely and a good cut-flower.

Festiva Maxima. For enormous size combined with wondrous beauty this variety has stood unsurpassed for over sixty years. Pure paper-white flaked with purplish carmine on some of the center petals; early, very fragrant, rose-type bloom; of vigorous growth, with very long heavy stems.

Grover Cleveland. Large, compact, brilliant crimson flower, very full and finely fringed; late; a good keeper. Rose type.

Humei. Large, compact, rose-type flower of a clear cherry-pink tipped silvery, with a cinnamon fragrance. Growth strong with long stems which curve under the weight of the flowers. Rose type; very late.

La Reine. Delicate blush changing to white; center straw, fringed sometimes tipped with crimson; long stems; one of the latest whites.

Pottsi. A very dark rich crimson with yellow stamens; fragrant; a typical semi-rose type; early; medium height; upright habit; free.



Peony Festiva Maxima

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

- PENTSTEMON.** Beard-tongue. Pyramidal spikes of bell-shaped flowers.
barbatus. Scarlet-red. 3 feet. July to August.
pubescens. Dull purple. 2 feet. July to August.
- PHLOX.** Its neat habit, bright-colored flowers, profusion of bloom, and ease of culture make the Phlox a great favorite for southern gardens.
Albion. White, with faint red eye.
Antonin Mercie. Light ground-color, half of each petal suffused bluish lilac.
Baron Von Dedem. Cochineal-red, salmon shadings.
Bridesmaid. White, crimson-carmine eye.
Frau Antoine Buchner. Largest pure white.
Henry Marcel. Pure red, salmon shadings.
Jeanne d'Arc. Late-flowering; pure white.
Mme. Paul Dutrie. Lilac-rose; immense panicles.
Mrs. Jenkins. Best all-round pure white.
Rheinlander. Salmon, claret eye.
Rijnstroom. Carmine, like Paul Neyron rose.
Wanadis. Mottling of white and light violet.
- PHYSOSTEGIA.** False Dragonhead. Midsummer-flowering. Bears spikes of delicate flowers.
virginiana. Soft pink. 3 feet.
virginiana alba. Pure white; very fine. 3 feet.
- PLATYCODON.** Japanese Bellflower. One of the best perennials, producing showy bell-shaped flowers all season. Form large clumps in the permanent border or in shrubbery.
grandiflorum. Steel-blue. 3 feet.
grandiflorum album. White. 18 inches.
japonicum. Double blue flowers, giving the appearance of a ten-pointed star. 1 foot.
- PYRETHRUM.** Persian Daisy. Fern-like foliage; bright-colored daisy flowers. 1 to 2 feet. June to July.
aureum. Golden Feather. Yellow foliage.
hybridum grandiflorum. Large-flowering form.
- RUDBECKIA Newmanii.** Black-eyed Susan. Yellow with black disk; valuable for cutting. 2 feet. July to September.
purpurea. Ruddy purple flowers, with dark centers. 2 feet. July to September.
- SCABIOSA japonica.** Mourning Bride. Handsome Japanese species with lavender flowers 2 to 3 inches across, produced on long stems. 3 feet. June to September.
- STACE.** Sea Lavender. Blue flowers suitable for rockwork. 1 to 2 feet. June to July.
- STOKESIA cyanea.** Stokes' Aster. Very choice blue and white flowers. 1 to 2 feet. August to October.
- TRITOMA hybrida.** Red-hot Poker. Pyramidal spikes of blazing red flowers. 3 feet. July to September.
- VERONICA spicata.** Speedwell. Clear blue flowers, fine for cutting purposes. 2 to 3 feet. June to September.

Ornamental Grasses

- ERIANTHUS ravennæ.** Plume Grass, or Hardy Pampas. Narrow green leaves; immense showy plumes; about 10 feet.
- EULALIA sinensis, Variegated.** Very ornamental, long, narrow leaves, striped green, white, and often yellow. 6 to 7 feet.
sinensis zebrina. The long blades are marked with yellow bands across the leaf. 6 to 7 feet.
- PENNISETUM japonicum.** Foliage narrow, bright green; cylindrical flower-heads, tinged with bronze purple.

How to Make a Lawn

Drainage is essential but it is not always required artificially, for often natural drainage exists.

Lawn seed can be sown in the spring or from August to November 15. Mix the seed thoroughly with four times its bulk in pulverized sheep manure, and keep the hand near the ground so as to make the sowing even.

A new lawn should receive occasional applications of sheep manure, but an established lawn should receive each spring a dressing of sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. A lawn should be rolled at least once a week except in hot weather or, better still, after each mowing. Rolling is as indispensable to a lawn as feeding and watering.

Lindley's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed. This mixture is a combination of fine-bladed, short-growing grasses that will produce in quickest time a satisfactory turf. It is the result of years of experiments in the South, where ordinary lawn grass mixtures seldom succeed. Our customers may purchase and sow this with full confidence that it will give them the best results. One pound will properly sow 300 square feet; 5 pounds, 3,000 square feet, 15 pounds, one-fourth acre; and 60 pounds, one acre.



Fruit-growing is just as practical in the South as elsewhere. An Apple orchard like this will pay you more money than the same land in farm crops

Fruits for the South

So little attention is given to the proper planting and cultivation of fruit trees that to a beginner, or even to those of some experience, the business often seems discouraging. There is positively no excuse for all the failures in fruit-growing, except pure neglect, and lack of enlightenment along horticultural lines. The public should be awakened to this important subject. Thousands of orchards go to waste annually by neglect. Every person owning a home can have a healthy, thrifty orchard, if he will follow the instructions given herewith. We all know that fine fruit is produced. You can produce it, if you will give the matter a small part of your time and attention.

It is well known that fruit-growing is usually much more profitable, as well as much easier, than general farming; returns of \$500 or more per acre from crops of apples or peaches are not at all exceptional. All over the South there is an increasing interest in fruit-growing, brought about by the high prices that first-class fruit now commands. The government pomologist tells us that there will always be a demand for this class of fruit, and from the large cities comes a constant call for "more." It has now been proved that fruit-growing is just as practicable in the South as elsewhere, and that this section has a number of notable advantages that are going to carry it forward by rapid strides, until it stands at the top of commercial fruit-growing regions of the country.

In order that you may clearly understand that the production of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and many other fruits in the South has long ago passed the experimental stage, we need only refer to one or two incidents. In November, 1910, there was held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the most important horticultural exhibits ever given. Entries of fruit were made from every section of the country, including the western states, with strong reputations for high-class fruit. But the southern states were there, too, with a liberal display of fruits and nuts, and, when prizes were awarded, the southern states represented received ten out of a total of twenty special prizes in exhibits open to all. The leading premium was a Silver Trophy, awarded to North Carolina fruits, as sweepstakes on the best display of fruit in the United States.

In addition, there were a number of "plate displays" of such fruits as apples, peaches, and grapes, on which the southern states took a number of prizes; North Carolina alone took six trophy cups and several ribbon prizes. This incident, and the fact that many commercial orchards are already in profitable bearing throughout the South, particularly those planted to apples, pears, and peaches, **prove** the adaptability of that section to fruit-culture on a large and profitable scale.

Prompt railroad facilities bring all the large cities of the East—Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston—within easy reach of the southern fruit-grower, most of them comparatively only a few hours' distant. This means that his fruit will be **better** than that grown farther away, because it can ripen on

the tree instead of having to be gathered half-green; it means, too, that such perishable fruits as peaches, grapes, cherries, and strawberries, which bring high prices and are very profitable, can be grown in the South and easily shipped so as to arrive at northern markets in good condition and at much less expense.

Southern fruit men can score a distinct advantage over the growers of other sections by producing fruits which generally do not succeed north of Mason and Dixon's line. Persimmons, figs, nectarines, etc., pecans, and Japanese walnuts, bring high prices; at the same time, they are easily grown in the South, where great quantities are now being raised. Every home should raise these fruits and nuts for family use, and to sell.

Why Should We Plant Trees?

First. The increase in the value of the farm. A well-kept orchard will make your place more valuable in many ways. Who would not pay a great deal more for a farm with a large, healthy orchard than for one exactly like it, without the orchard?

Second. It pays to have fruit for the sake of our health. Many troublesome diseases are unknown to the free users of a largely vegetable diet. Settlers in a new country improve in health as their orchards begin to bear freely.

Third. A healthy growth of trees and evergreens to the windward of a home will break the cold winds in winter and afford shade and pleasure in summer.

Fourth. It pays from the profits secured by selling your surplus to the different towns in your vicinity. Inhabitants of towns and villages become ready buyers of fancy fruit and pay good prices for it. Often when you live in marketing distance of a good town you can make more money from your orchard than from any other crop you can grow. Some farmers realize from \$300 to \$500 from just a few acres planted in strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, apples, etc. Many a farmer with four or five acres in apples, peaches, pears, and plums realizes more profit from it in money, besides the pleasure of having the fruit, than from the balance of the farm. It is easy to have fruit every month in the year. Commence in the spring with currants and berries of various sorts—just a few of each. Then come the different varieties of apples, peaches, pears, plums, and other fruits, ripening in succession from May until frost. In the meantime we can, by planting nice preserving and canning fruit—such as the Kieffer pear and other things—preserve and can up fruit to last through the winter, besides the apples which can be kept late in the fall and sometimes all winter. Then plant a few nut trees—pecans, walnuts, etc. They are enormous bearers and their fruits find ready sale.

Fifth. Last, but not least, it will help to keep the farmer's son at home by making home attractive. There are but few boys that do not like fruit, and by having this, and by planting shade and ornamental trees, vines, roses, etc., the home is given a pleasant aspect that will go a long way toward keeping the children satisfied. Give them a few trees of their own, for pleasure and profit, and you will be well repaid.



Worth planning for

most impossible to cover the ground here, there being so many varying conditions in different sections. The same will apply to an orchard for local market; however, we will state that almost any kind of good fruit can usually be sold at a profit, especially apples, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, berries, etc.

For a family orchard we mention the following things which you might plant with profit:

17 Apples	2 Cherries or Nuts	12 Blackberries or Dewberries
17 Peaches	200 Strawberries	24 Grapes
8 Plums	200 Asparagus	22 Currants or Gooseberries
6 Pears	24 Raspberries	

The fifty trees mentioned can be so selected as to give you fruit nearly every month in the year. See descriptive lists for varieties. If you are not acquainted with varieties, you can safely leave it to us, as we have had much experience and will gladly give you the benefit of it.

What Shall We Plant?

If for a commercial orchard, we prefer to advise you by letter, as it would be al-

If it is desired to plant 100 assorted trees, the preceding list may be doubled as it stands, or varied to suit your individual taste. Special price on request, either with the small fruits or without. We strongly recommend, however, that you plant the berries, etc., as they come into bearing much earlier than the trees, and you can be having fruit even while the trees are getting old enough. Do not hesitate to write us in detail about these matters, as we are always glad to give our patrons, or prospective patrons, any information that we can, without obligating them to purchase.

Selecting a Place for an Orchard

It is a wrong idea to plant fruit trees on poor land if you expect good fruit. If you plant on poor land, you must fertilize or manure with something to feed the trees, as you do corn, cotton, or any other crop. Trees must have good soil and attention. An orchard deserves the best land you have. Whenever possible, an orchard should have a northern or northwestern exposure and be planted on well-elevated places.

Plant Young, Thrifty Trees for Best Results

One of the biggest mistakes with some is that they want large, overgrown trees to plant. A tree one or two years old, that has been well grown by a reliable nurseryman, will make a better tree in the long run, fruiting in a fewer number of years, making a healthier tree, thereby longer lived, than a tree that is larger and older when bought and transplanted. Get them with good roots.

When planting, put down in a book just where each variety can be found. State the row it is in and number from a given end.

Hardy Trees

It is an acknowledged fact that here in healthy Piedmont, North Carolina, we grow healthy and hardy trees. Our trees go to all parts of the Union and have proven equally hardy everywhere. We are located intermediately as to latitude. Peach-growers in the New England States are sending to us for their peach trees. They have found by experience that our stock is free from yellows, rosette, scale, etc.

How to Care for Trees Before Planting

If you cannot plant immediately, "heel them in" the ground in the garden or some convenient place until you are ready to plant. Heeling-in might be termed temporary planting, to preserve the roots until you are ready to plant. One of the simplest ways to heel-in trees is to dig a trench about 2 feet wide and about 1½ feet deep, open the bunch of trees and spread them thinly in the trench, then fill in with loose earth to about 6 inches above the point they grew in the nursery. Always trample the soil with the feet so that it will be in close contact with every root. The same principle is to be observed in heeling-in small plants. Then when you are ready to plant, the trees will be in good condition. When they are properly heeled-in, they will keep in good condition for several weeks.

In planting an orchard, let the ground be made mellow by repeated plowing. For a tree of moderate size, the hole should be dug 3 feet in diameter and 12 to 20 inches deep. Blasting the holes with dynamite is a good proposition. Turn over the soil several times. In every instance the hole must be large enough to admit all the roots easily without bending, and the roots should go in the hole as they grew in the nursery. They should be straight and not cramped and in masses. Shorten and pare smoothly with a knife any bruised or broken roots.

Hold the tree upright while another person, making the soil



Heeling-in

*Set too high**Set too low**Roots badly bunched**Set properly*

fine, gradually distributes it among the roots. Shake the tree gently while the filling is going on. The main secret lies in carefully filling in the earth so that every root, and even the smallest fiber, may meet the soil; and to secure this, spread out the small roots and fill in the earth around every one.

When the hole is two-thirds full, pour in a pail or two of water. This will settle the soil and fill up vacancies that remain. Wait until the water has sunk away and then fill up the hole, and do not trample, but fill loosely with fine soil. The moist earth, being covered by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a long time. Indeed, we rarely ever find it necessary to water again after planting in this way, and a little muck or litter placed around the tree upon the newly moved soil will render it quite unnecessary. Frequent surface watering is highly injurious, as it causes the top of the soil to bake and prevent the access of air, which in a certain degree is absolutely necessary. Avoid the prevalent error of planting trees too deep. They should not be planted more than 1 inch deeper than they stood before. See cuts.

If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the hole and substitute a cartload or two of good garden mold. Do not forget that plants must have food. Three times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes 6 feet in diameter, and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by the plentiful addition of good compost, well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. In most cases it will be best to plant in good soil and use the manure as a mulch. Young trees cannot be expected to thrive well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be kept dug around each tree. But cultivation of the land will cause the trees to advance more rapidly in five years than they will in ten when it is allowed to remain in grass.

Few kinds of trees or plants—none in the fruit class—succeed in wet land. A soil too wet for any crop is too wet for trees. This may be known if water stands in the furrows for a week or more after the frost has left the earth or after a rain has ceased. If you wish to plant such land, drain it first. Some land is naturally underdrained; some is sufficiently undulating to let the surface-water flow off rapidly.

Pruning at Time of Planting

Most people desire a fine top from the day of planting. All of their attention is given to the top, consequently they have an unbalanced tree, top-heavy. They argue that to prune spoils the looks of the tree, and their trees are sure to be out of balance—more top than root, and more top than roots can support. First give your attention to the roots, secure a good foundation, and you can then make the top what you please. In digging trees, especially fruit trees, it is impossible to preserve all the roots; consequently we have an unbalanced tree, and the way to overcome this is to do away with some of the top. In evergreens, shrubs, etc., most of the roots are dug with the tree; consequently little pruning is required. Trees having few roots should be cut back more than those having many. Roses should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground.

*Newly set 2-year Apple ready to be pruned**Same Apple tree pruned**Newly set Peach ready to be pruned**Same Peach pruned. Prune 1-yr. Apple same way*

APPLES

Apples are the one all-purpose fruit for every locality, and are bound to remain the standard fruit for the South, just as for other sections. Every home should have **some** Apple trees—at least a dozen; if there is room to plant more, they should be set out, by all means. There is nearly always a good demand at market, and a few trees eight to ten years old will bear enough fruit to bring in considerable money.

In selecting kinds for the home orchard, there should be a few early-bearing sorts for summer sauces and pies, as well as for dessert purposes; there should also be some fall varieties, with a liberal number of late sorts to keep during winter. With a good selection and proper care of the fruit, fresh Apples may be had the greater part of the year, eight to ten months at least.

Apple trees will thrive almost anywhere; a mellow soil, well drained, is essential. Soil that will grow good crops of corn or cotton will generally do well.

In the following list the varieties are given in the order of their ripening, commencing with the earliest and continuing throughout the season. In several instances, two or more varieties ripen at the same time. We also divide our Apples into three groups—summer, fall, and winter varieties. Many of the fine winter varieties that succeed so well in the North and in the mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia will not succeed in the lower lands and the great cotton-belt of the South.

There are, however, several varieties of fall and winter Apples which do succeed in the cotton-belt, which we feel safe in recommending, and feel that more of this list should be planted. This list will be found on page 48. Early and summer varieties succeed generally throughout the southern and border states, the cotton-belt, as well as in the Piedmont and mountain sections.

The trees represented in the following list are strictly reliable in every way; true to name, healthy, well developed. We take great pains in growing them, to produce thoroughly **quality** stock; the appearance of the trees themselves proves that we succeed, and this is further evidenced by the large number of letters of commendation which we receive every year, indicating the great satisfaction felt by our customers in our trees and the crops they bear.

A selection from our list will bring you trees that you can depend on. We have been growing Apple trees for many years, and our long experience and good reputation is behind every tree we send out.

The Apple trees came safely Tuesday morning. I assure you if we should need any more nursery stock in the future, you will get our orders.
—MRS. W. L. BLACK, Asheville, N. C.

I received the Apple trees in good condition the 18th inst. They are nice trees.—M. DAVIS, R. F. D. No. 1, Poors Knob, N. C., March 24, 1913.

Will you please send me price-list of your Apple trees? Eleven years ago we purchased 500 trees from your nursery, and they proved to be such good trees that I wish to get your prices before placing order elsewhere, as I desire to give you the order in preference to others, provided you have the varieties I want.—E. P. DAVIDSON, New Glasgow, Amherst County, Va.



Yellow Transparent Apples (see page 46)

Early and Summer Apples

Ripening time given below refers to central-western North Carolina. In Virginia the season will be a week later; in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, a week earlier; and about two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi. These varieties are arranged about in the order of their ripening; this will be very helpful when making your selection of trees.

MAY. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid, prolific, hardy, and very popular on account of its earliness.

EARLY COLTON. One of the best early Apples. Medium to large; yellowish white, with a reddish blush next to the sun; flesh yellow, good.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow; rich, sprightly flavor. June.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium size; skin clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good. Very prolific; dwarfish. June.

LIVLAND. Ripens with Yellow Transparent; of striking beauty. Yellow, overlaid with splashes of light red and pink. An early and prolific bearer; quality very good.

RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red. Flesh tender, mild, subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating Apple.

RED ASTRACHAN. Rather large, roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. A good cooking and market variety. Tree strong, hardy. June.

WILLIAMS' EARLY RED. This variety we believe to be one of the best early summer Apples for market or home use. Medium size; dark red, subacid.

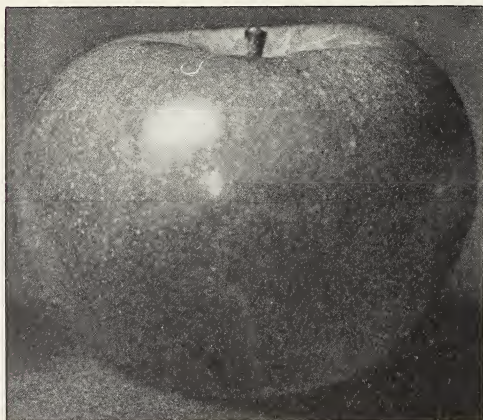
ECKEL. The best summer sweet Apple and the most beautiful. Size large; color solid red; quality sweet and good. July to early August.

STAR. One of the best midsummer Apples; 10 to 12 inches in circumference. Yellowish green with a faint blush next the sun. Quality good, fine for cooking. August.

HAMES. Large, roundish; whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red, sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white, rather firm, juicy, brisk subacid; quality good. August.

SUMMER BANANA. Size medium; color yellow, covered with stripes and splashes of light red and pink; quality fine, with a decided banana flavor.

TUCKER. A new sort called to our attention three summers ago. Begins to ripen in June and continues all through the summer. Quality very good, especially for cooking. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Tucker is really the nicest everbearing Apple we have ever seen.



Tucker Apple

HORSE. Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

Autumn Apples

BONUM. Medium; roundish oblate; red, sprinkled with white on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and of very fine quality. Early winter in western North Carolina. See back cover.

BUCKINGHAM. Very large, oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. September and October.

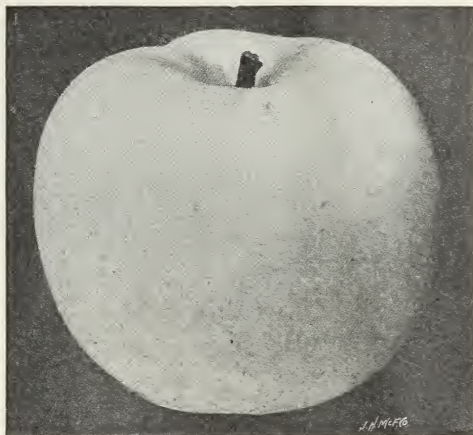
AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical; bright red on pale yellow ground; juicy, fine-grained, good quality. Early winter in western North Carolina.

GRIMES. Medium; oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. Considered the highest in quality of the fall Apples. October to November.

Roxbury (Boston Russet). Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good subacid flavor. October to December.

Virginia Beauty. Large, conical; red; flesh yellow, rich. Very good. Late fall; early winter in western North Carolina. Well known for over fifty years; decidedly worthy.



Grimes Apple

Winter Apples

Arkansas Beauty. Large; light crimson, darker in sun; fine-grained, rich subacid. November to January. An enormous bearer.

Ben Davis. Healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh tender, juicy, subacid; fair quality.

BLACK TWIG (Paragon; Arkansas). Large, roundish; dark mottled red, fine-grained, subacid. Tree strong and an abundant bearer. One of the best.

DELICIOUS. Considered by many to be the finest winter Apple in the world. Large; almost covered with dark red, and truly delicious—sweet, slightly acid; fine-grained and juicy. Prolific bearer, and a good keeper. Late fall along the coast.

Jonathan. Medium size; nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on a pale yellow ground; flesh white, very juicy, spicy, subacid, moderately rich. Fine keeper; productive.

Limbertwig. Red. Succeeds well in Wilkes and adjoining counties, North Carolina, and in Patrick and adjoining counties, Virginia. Medium, roundish, dull red; good keeper.

Reagan (Black Ben Davis). Similar to Gano and Ben Davis, but superior to the latter in color and quality. Good grower, annual bearer; fruit handsome and a good keeper.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large; pale yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy, good. November to February.

STAYMAN (Stayman Winesap). Medium to large; yellow and red, with dots. Tender, juicy, subacid, quality best; good keeper. One of the most popular Apples, and deservedly so.

Shockley. Medium; roundish; greenish yellow, with red; quality good. Dec. to April.

Springdale. Large; red, with lighter shades; keeps all winter, not good before January. A good grower. Succeeds well in most sections.

Terry (Terry Winter). Ripens late and keeps well. Fruit medium; yellow and crimson and of fine quality. Should be more largely planted in the South.

WINESAP. Medium; roundish; red, on yellow; fine, crisp, highly flavored. A good old Apple that can't be beaten. Does well everywhere in this section.

Winter Banana. Golden yellow, shaded light red; very beautiful; quality fine. Very early bearer.



A crop of Winesaps ready for shipping

WINTER APPLES, continued

Yates. Small winter Apple; juicy and extra-fine flavor; prolific bearer. Keeps well through the winter. Succeeds all through the cotton-belt and the Piedmont sections.

Yellow Newton (Albamarle Pippin). Large, roundish; yellow; firm; subacid, rich.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter). Large, nearly round; whitish, shaded with crimson; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, subacid. Does well almost everywhere. Midwinter.

Crab - Apples

Florence. Medium, oblong; striped red and yellow; very beautiful.

Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian. Excellent for pickling and preserving.

A Good List Ripening in Succession, June to October

The following is a splendid list of early, midsummer and fall Apples, ripening in succession from June to October. There are many other good varieties not mentioned below.

May	Red June	SUMMER BA -	GRIMES
Early Colton	Red Astrachan	NANA	DELICIOUS (Winter
Early Harvest	Eckel	Horse	Apple in the moun-
Yellow Transparent	Star	BONUM	tains)
Livland	Hames	Buckingham	

Winter Apples for Special Localities

We have planned the following list as an aid to those who may be in doubt about selecting the best varieties. Although the list refers to different sections of North Carolina, the same rule can be applied to other southern states. Where the same variety appears in more than one classification, it indicates that the variety will succeed in different locations. We shall be glad to help you make up your list if requested to do so.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

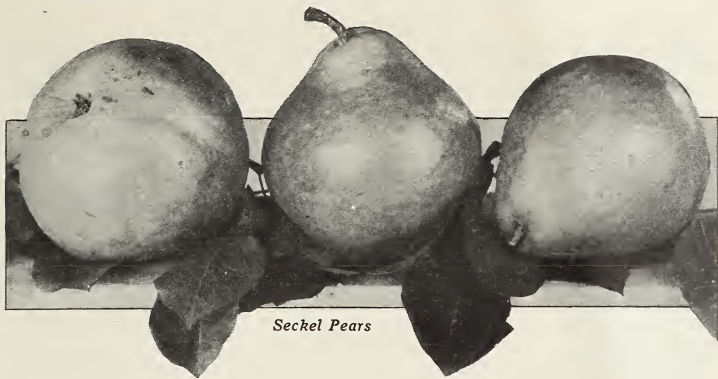
Roxbury	Stayman	TERRY	Yates
SHOCKLEY	Springdale	WINESAP	York Imperial

MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA, or PIEDMONT

Mammoth Black	Shockley	Terry	Yates
Twig (Ark.)	Springdale	WINESAP	YORK IMPERIAL
Roxbury Russet	STAYMAN		

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE MOUNTAINS

DELICIOUS	Mammoth Black	Roxbury Russet	WINESAP
Grimes	Twig (Ark.)	STAYMAN	Winter Banana
Jonathan	Rome Beauty	Virginia Beauty	YORK IMPERIAL
LIMBERTWIG	Royal Limbertwig		

*Seckel Pears*

PEARS

Pears are so delicious that they certainly should have a prominent place in the home orchard; they are also rather an important consideration as a market-crop, so that anyone who has room for them can well afford to plant a few extra trees.

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay, loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The one requirement is that the soil be well drained. Plant standards about 20 feet apart; dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.

When well grown and well packed, leading varieties of Pears command a ready sale, and are profitable to grow. One of the secrets of success in Pear-culture is to **study your market**. If you are distant from points of demand, select varieties that will stand shipping without injury, and that are good keepers. Take time and care to plan your orchard; it will pay you handsome profits in the end if well managed.

We have a great liking for Pears—we enjoy growing the trees, and are partial to the fruit, and for a number of years have been carefully developing such varieties as we know will succeed well throughout the South. While not by any means the hardest to grow, not **all** Pear trees will succeed in **all** localities; we have been particularly careful in making up this list to include only such as we **know** will do well in the South.

Make your selection of varieties from the following list, according as you wish to use the fruit—whether for immediate use or to keep, whether in midsummer or in late fall; place your order with us and you'll surely be pleased with the trees you get, and the way they bear.

How to Ripen Pears; When to Gather

Pears must be gathered and ripened in the house; otherwise they lack the proper flavor. Commence to gather as soon as the early specimens show signs of ripening, leaving on the trees those not yet developed, and gather later. Keep the fruit in clean boxes or drawers until ripe. If you wish to retard the ripening, keep the fruit in a cool place. Do not pull the fruit too green, and do not put it where there is much heat, as it will shrivel.

Summer Pears

KOONCE. The best very early Pear. Ripens a week before the Early Harvest. Medium to large size; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome and vigorous.

Early Harvest. Tree a strong grower; hardy. Fruit large, yellow, with a showy blush. Valuable for market. Last of June.

Early Green Sugar. Below medium size; juicy and good. Very hardy, and bears a heavy crop each year. First week in July.

Rankin. Tree a strong grower; hardy. Similar to Duchesse, two weeks earlier.

SECKEL. Small, short; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. Extra-fine quality. August.

Bartlett. Large, yellow, rich, juicy, fine-grained flesh, tender and melting. Early August.

Autumn Pears

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; short Pear-form; pale green and brown; very juicy, rich. Best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

Effie Holt. Large; greenish yellow; flesh light yellow, rich and juicy. Very prolific. Superior for the South, ripens late in the fall. Keeps well.

Oriental Strain of Pears

The most reliable class of Pears for the South. Good growers and productive.

Conkleton. From Texas. Similar to its parent, Le Conte, hardier in tree; a young and prolific bearer. Fruit size of Le Conte; better in quality, firmer in texture; a fine shipper.

Le Conte. Fruit large and fair quality. Young and very prolific bearer; tree very hardy. Its beautiful fruit and foliage make it decidedly ornamental as well. September.

Winter Pears

Japan Golden Russet. Unusually productive; bears in clusters; early. Medium size, flat or apple-shaped. Rather poor quality.

GARBER. As hardy as the Le Conte or Kieffer, and of same class. In growth and appearance much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and is of better quality.

KIEFFER. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large; very handsome, skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when fully ripened. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be. The tree is a rapid grower and very hardy. The fruit ripens late and is a better eating Pear when pulled and laid away for several

weeks. Under the right conditions it can be kept until Christmas, but the best thing about it is its canning, cooking and preserving qualities. It is superior for this purpose to all others.

MILLER. A seedling of Kieffer. Tree same in vigor and thrift; annual bearer. Late winter. The fruit is of extra good quality, much superior to its parent; sweet, buttery, melting; russet skin. We consider this the BEST winter Pear, without question, for home use or market.

The samples of Kieffer seedling (Miller) Pear reached me in good condition about December 1. They measured 9 inches in circumference either way. Skin of golden yellow, tough in texture; flesh melting, rich, juicy and of excellent quality; much superior to Kieffer.—JOHN R. PARRY, Fruit-grower, Riverton, N. J.

I received the basket of fruit (Miller Pears) after having been on the road about ten days. Your new Pear is most excellent, sweet and juicy, head and shoulders ahead of the Kieffer.—O. S. SMITH, Carrollton, Ill.



Harvesting Kieffer Pears

WINTER PEARS, continued

Magnolia. Origin south Georgia; large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with brown on the sunny side. Dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality medium. Three or four weeks later than Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower. The illustration shows a typical specimen of the Magnolia Pear tree two years after transplanting. Note the abundance of fruit—nine fully developed Pears in what is practically its first bearing year. If you are looking for quick results, plant Magnolia.



*Magnolia Pear tree,
2 years old, loaded
with fruit*

CHERRIES

Everyone likes Cherries, and anyone with even a little room may plant a few trees. They can be kept pruned to small size so as not to take up much room, and so can be planted even in very limited areas, such as front or side lawns on town lots. A comparatively small Cherry tree, if given some attention, will bear a good deal of fruit; and you will never question that it pays to plant a few trees if you keep account for a season of the money you pay out for such fruit. A thrifty Cherry tree is really very attractive, and when planted on the lawn becomes ornamental as well as thoroughly practical.

We divide our Cherries into two classes: The "Hearts and Bigarreus," or sweet Cherries; and the "Dukes and Morellos," or sour Cherries. The sweet varieties are more valuable for eating from the hand, while the sour varieties are best for canning and preserving. Sweet Cherries are large, standard growers, while the sour kinds are rather dwarfish; but, with good attention, they attain considerable size.

The sweets succeed throughout the Piedmont and mountain sections, but are not profitable in the lowlands and cotton-belt of the South. The sour also do well in the Piedmont and mountain sections, and succeed moderately well only in the cotton-belt.

The Cherry succeeds in any of our well-drained soils, but attains the greatest perfection in a soil where there is considerable gravel. Cherry trees fail in wet soils.

A Cherry orchard can be made the source of profitable income if properly handled. It should be cultivated frequently, though not deeply, the early part of the season—say until July—and then planted with some good cover-crop which can grow for the remainder of the season, and serve as a protection to the-roots during the winter. Fertilizers should be applied with judgment.



This is the way Richmond Cherries grow on Lindley's Cherry trees

Hearts and Bigarreaus (Sweet Cherries)

Early Purple. Large; dark purple; very early and prolific. One of the best market varieties. First of May.

Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black. A splendid Cherry for eating fresh. Ripe middle of May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow; season middle of May.

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

Turner's Late. Medium; black; prolific. Middle of June.

Dukes and Morellos (Sour Cherries)

May Duke. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello (Common). Full-medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Similar to Early Richmond; but larger and about ten days later.

Hoke. A Duke variety; originated in Pennsylvania. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark, purplish red; skin thick, tough, resisting rot in wet weather; small stone; flavor subacid, sprightly; quality best. Ripe last of May.

Baldwin. A large, tart Cherry. Fruit very large and handsome; tree a fine grower and great bearer. This Cherry has attracted more attention than any introduced in recent years, and succeeds where the old Morello does. Ripens two weeks before Morello. Early, hardy and productive.

Plums and Damsons

As a home fruit, Plums are among the "indispensables;" the trees will grow and bear nearly anywhere. They are frequently used as lawn trees, serving the double purpose of ornament and usefulness; families who keep poultry often plant Plum trees in the inclosure, where they provide shade for the fowls, which, in turn, do good work by destroying the curculio which often greatly damages the Plum crop.

Plum trees succeed in all soils except wet ones, but reach their highest perfection where there is considerable clay in the soil, or where there is a clay sub-soil. The Japanese

sorts and the Damsons, which are the most popular in the South, should be planted about 15 feet apart. We consider the Plum, especially the leading Japanese varieties and the Damsons, highly valuable, and they should be more generally planted.

If the finest fruit is desired, it is advisable to thin the crop. Plums are such free bearers that the fruit will not develop properly nor reach perfection in flavor without this operation. Thinning is also helpful in controlling fruit-rot.

Not all classes of Plums will succeed in all locations, but those listed below will do well in nearly every part of the South. They are not hard to grow; soil and climatic conditions that produce good peaches will likewise prove congenial for Plum trees.

Varieties and Classes of Plums. We list our Plums below in three classes, as follows: Japanese varieties and crosses; Chickasaw; and European and their seedlings. Chief among these are the Japanese varieties; for the South they are more valuable than all others. Nine-tenths of the Plum trees we sell annually are of the



Red June Plum

PLUMS AND DAMSONS, continued

Japanese varieties. We have been growing and experimenting with Japan Plums as long as anyone in this country, and we feel that we have secured the very best varieties.

All family orchards should contain a few **Japanese Plums**—just as many as you can afford to plant. They begin to bear very early, and when you transplant them properly and give good attention, you will probably get a small crop the second year after planting, and good crops the third and fourth years. They bear enormously, the fruit sticking to the limbs sometimes almost as thick as grapes. The quality is very fine; there is no fruit with finer quality than Japanese Plums. They are really the greatest acquisition we have had in the fruit line for years. Commencing to ripen with the early peaches, they continue on from June to August. In succession, we have Red June, Shiro, Abundance, Apple, Sultan, Burbank, Chabot, White Kelsey, Chalco, and Wickson; all of them are recommended for the home orchard.

These Plums have proved to be a grand success. They have been fruited all over the South, and they bear more good fruit at the earliest age of any trees in cultivation.

Japanese Plums and Their Crosses in the Order of Ripening

RED JUNE. Early; ripens with early peaches; medium to large; enormous bearer; color red all over; fruit pointed; flesh yellow and very fine in quality. Extensively planted for domestic use and for shipping to markets within a reasonable distance.

ABUNDANCE. Medium, roundish; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a blush; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor. Quality superb. First week in July.

Ogon. The best early yellow. Ripens in late June. Color of skin golden yellow; flesh yellow. Sweet and good. Freestone.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and very prolific. Last half of July.

Chabot. Similar to Abundance, but nearly a month later. Large; yellow ground, nearly covered with crimson; flesh yellow, solid, fine quality.

White Kelsey. Size and shape of old Kelsey; creamy color. Delicious flavor. No rot. Last of July.

Wickson. Very large; glowing carmine; flesh firm, sugary and delicious. The largest of its class and the best keeper. Mid-August.

Miscellaneous Varieties

Wild Goose. The best of the Chickasaw group. Large, red. Well known.

Green Gage. Delicious; greenish yellow. The best of the European class.

Purple Damson. The old standard for preserving.

Shropshire Damson. Dark purple, juicy, larger than the common Purple Damson.

APRICOTS

One of the best of fruits and highly prized. Where it can be grown there is no fruit of better quality. Unfortunately, the blooms come early and are often killed by late spring frosts. In protected and favorable localities it should be generally planted.

Harris. Recommended for hardiness; large; golden yellow and productive.

Gold Dust. From Japan. Very large; deep golden yellow and fine in quality.

NECTARINES

Early Violet. A delicious variety of fine flavor. White, with reddish cheek.

Grady. The new Nectarine originated in Bullock County, Alabama. In size, almost equal to Elberta peach; quality very fine; color light red on yellow ground. August.

The lot of trees sold me eight or nine years ago are now yielding splendid crops of Peaches and Plums.—E. D. JENKINS, Voorhees Ind. School, Denmark, S. C.

Inclosed find my check to pay bill. You will please ship me by first express two dozen more of the Pecan trees. This lot is very nice.—W. J. JOHNSON, Red Springs, N. C.

Thirty years ago I bought of the J. Van Lindley Nursery fifty Peach trees, and every one of them was good, and the best trees I ever bought anywhere. Today I gave their agent, Mr. E. P. Norwood, my order for more trees and strawberries. I take pleasure in recommending this nursery to anyone who wants good trees.—W. C. ROBINSON, Sr., Troy, S. C.



Panoramic view of commercial Peach orchard on our grounds. These trees are now bearing profitable crops regularly. Note the clean, well-filled rows

Peaches

In the South the Peach is the most highly prized fruit, the most luscious, and the easiest to obtain. Every farm, garden and lot should have its quota of Peach trees, and where given even moderate attention, the owner is well repaid. A half a dozen trees will make a good start toward a family orchard, and almost every home place has room for that number, or even more. You and your family are missing one of the joys of life if you do not grow a few Peaches, Grapes, Berries and other fruits.

When Peach trees bear a good crop, they are quite as profitable as apples, or more so, and the demand for first-grade fruit is generally much greater than the supply. When planted in a congenial soil, and given the proper care, trees live for many years, while fruit of high quality is assured if attention be given to spraying, thinning, etc.

It has been our effort for many years to select only the best varieties, and the following list represents such as we know to be strictly reliable in every way, and perfectly adapted to the soil and climate of the South.

The seed from which we grow our stock is the best obtainable, coming from a section of our state where the dangerous disease "yellows" is unknown. We use buds from healthy trees, and are careful to keep our varieties unmixed, so that our patrons will get trees true to name. Our Peach trees "ripen up" well in the nursery; they are healthy, hardy, and come into bearing early.

Culture and Care of Peach Trees. When possible, plant on the highest point on your premises, northern or northwestern exposure; plant 15 to 18 feet apart each way. Cut trees back to a single stem; this will make the tree form a low, spreading head. In succeeding years, in January or February, prune closely, shortening in all the previous year's growth. Cultivate well, plow deep between rows, but not close enough to old trees to damage roots, bark the trees, or break the limbs. Crop with cowpeas, putting in about three rows of peas between the rows of trees. Experienced growers recommend that, in order to preserve the beneficial effects of the nitrogen which the peas store in the soil, some green crop should be kept continually growing on the land.

Varieties and Descriptions. Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening period here in middle-western North Carolina. Will ripen one week earlier in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina, and northern Georgia; two weeks earlier in southern Georgia and Alabama and in Mississippi; about one week later in Virginia; two weeks later in Maryland and Delaware, and four to five weeks later in northern New Jersey and New York.

In the following list, often two or more varieties ripen together. By planting about eighteen varieties, you will have Peaches every week without a break through the entire season from May to October. This applies especially to home orchards. Commercial plantings are most profitable when relatively few varieties are used. If unacquainted with varieties, you can safely leave selection to us or to our salesman, if he calls on you.

May Peaches

MAYFLOWER. The earliest Peach, the latest to bloom. Color, red all over. Fruit medium, slightly oblong and pointed; juicy and good. The beautiful solid red of the Mayflower makes it sell well on the markets. On account of blooming later than most varieties, thus rarely getting killed by late spring frosts, it sets too much fruit, and in order to keep it from overbearing and to have large fruit, it is **very necessary** to thin this variety. Last week in May. Semi-cling.

June Peaches

Victor. Origin Texas. Closely follows Mayflower; good size; well colored, flesh white, skin white, covered nearly all over with light red. A valuable sort.

Sneed. A valuable early Peach. Size medium to large; color greenish white with a crimson blush, slightly mottled on end. When ripened on tree it is good, and the skin comes off easily with the fingers. Ripens five days after Mayflower. Semi-cling.

ARP (Arp Beauty). One of the best early Peaches, valuable for home, orchard and market. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellow and quality good. Ripens with Greensboro. Excellent shipper, making it a particularly good commercial sort. Nearly free—semi-cling.

Alexander. Medium; quality fair; color bright red; tree hardy and good bearer. Sells well on markets. June 15 to 20. Semi-cling.

Greensboro. Fruit large, well colored and a heavy bearer. Flesh white and juicy. Semi-cling.

Red Bird. Hardy tree, good bearer, fruit brilliantly colored, good quality and a splendid shipper. June 15 to 20. Cling.

July Peaches

CARMAN. Large, well colored. Bears well; good shipper. First half of July. Semi-cling.

Camellia. Almost identical with Carman, but better in quality, and a better family Peach. Ripens with Carman. Semi-cling.

Connett (Connett Southern Early). Fruit large, creamy white with a blush; small seed; quality good. Rather tender for market, but a valuable family sort. Ripens with Carman. Nearly a freestone.

HILEY (Early Belle). A seedling of Belle of Georgia, but ten days earlier. Rich creamy white, with fine blush. Good market sort. Freestone.



Two-year-old Carman Peach tree

JULY PEACHES, continued

Mountain Rose. Medium; white and red. Flesh white and rich. Perfect freestone.

Early Crawford. Large; yellow; fine quality. Ripens July 20. Freestone.

Champion. Large, round; sweet, rich and juicy; creamy white, with red cheek. Good bearer. Of Oldmixon family. Latter part of July. Freestone.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Fruit large and showy; prolific bearer. July 25 to 30. Free.

Chinese Cling. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white; very juicy and melting. July 25. Cling.

Early Elberta. Golden yellow, blending into red. Quality better than Elberta. Ripens ten days ahead. One of the best bearers.

✓ **Pride of Leesville.** A new variety. Beautiful red, with creamy flesh, of excellent quality. Ripens between Connett and Hiley. Good bearer. Freestone.

Stonewall. A seedling of Chinese Cling which it resembles very closely, but, being so hardy and prolific, it bears three times as much fruit. Ripens same season. Cling.

Burke. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream-color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. Last of July.

Preston. Large; similar in appearance to Chinese Cling; higher colored but more hardy and a better grower; ripe just after that variety; best quality. Cling.

August Peaches

Stump. Large, nearly round; color blush-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches. Ripe, late July and early August. Freestone.

ELBERTA. Large; golden yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree prolific; strong grower. Hardy; apparently free from rot. In quality, quantity, and profits, the Elberta is one of the greatest market Peaches. August. Freestone.

Late Crawford. Large; yellow, with red cheek. August 10. Freestone.

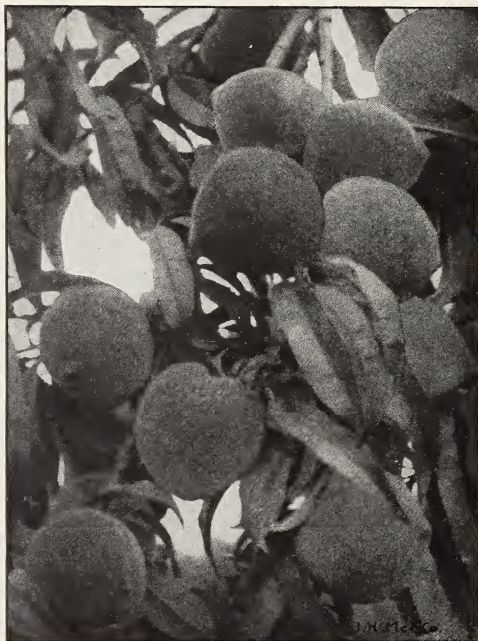
MUNSON FREE. Very prolific, rarely failing. The fruit is of large size, well colored and of delicious flavor. August 5 to 15. Freestone.

CARUTHERS. Large; white flesh; red cheek; splendid quality; productive. August 5 to 15.

J. VAN. Highly colored Elberta seedling; yellow flesh, skin rich yellow, well covered with red. A beauty. High in quality. Small seed. Somewhat roundish. Just right for size. Large flowers. August 8 to 18. Freestone.

Indian Blood. The genuine old-fashioned Indian. Cling.

AUGBERT. An "August Elberta." Fruit large, handsome, superb quality, freestone. Tree very productive; fruit ships well. Ripens two to four weeks later than Elberta. Seedling of Elberta, crossed with Salway. Trade-marked. August 20 to 30.



Belle of Georgia Peaches

AUGUST PEACHES, continued

Tippecanoe. Large, yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it stands par excellence. August 20. Cling.

Lee. Very large; white, with a pink blush; similar to Burke Cling, but a month later.

A very prolific bearer. The best white cling of its season. Middle August. Cling.

Nettie Corbet. The best of the Indian class of Peaches. Large; dingy yellow; flesh fine-grained, vinous, with streaks of red, mingled with yellow. August. Freestone.

Matthew's Beauty. One of the best late August freestones. Very large; yellow.

September Peaches

Beer's Smock. Large; yellow; an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. First week in September. Freestone.

Fox Seedling. A valuable freestone sort for home, canning or market. Excellent quality; melting, sweet, highly flavored; white, with red check. Trees bear regularly.

Heath. Large; white, rich, juicy. Ripens first half of September. Cling.

SALWAY. Large; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson-yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. High in quality. September. Free.

Eatons Gold. Medium; yellow; with a peculiarly fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September. Especially good for sweet pickles. Cling.

October Peaches

Bilyeu. Large; white, with a lovely rose cheek; flesh white, very rich, firm and juicy.

A popular canning and shipping Peach for the mountains. Early October. Freestone.

GLADSTONE. Large, roundish; flesh light yellow, rich, melting juicy, not inclined to toughness, as are other October cling Peaches; skin light yellow, overlaid on one side with splashes of crimson. Prolific. Seeds small, cling.

Stinson. Large; red blush; handsome; excellent quality; keeps well. Cling.

Dwarf Peaches

We can supply in limited quantities **Van Buren's Golden Dwarf** and **Sleeper's Dwarf**.

Peaches for the South

This list has been carefully prepared and we can heartily recommend it. These varieties are all described on previous pages. While there are many other good varieties, the following list is hard to beat. Listed in order of ripening.

Mayflower	Greensboro	Belle of Georgia	Munson Free	Eatons Gold
Victor	Carman	Burke	Augbert	Stinson
Arp Beauty	Hiley	Elberta	Matthew's Beauty	Gladstone



Branch of Elberta Peaches on a tree in our grounds

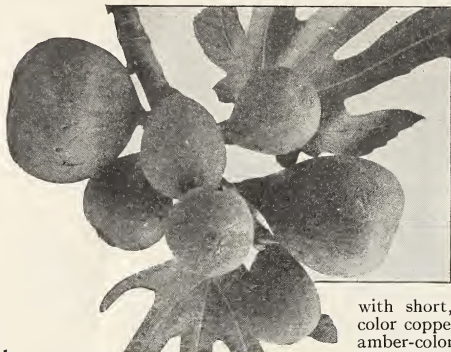
JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Okame. Dark red; showy; flesh yellow, few seeds, rather astringent.

Triumph. Good quality; yellow; very productive.

Tane-Nashi. Large, conical; light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh astringent until fully ripe.

Yemon. Bright yellow; generally seedless; good. Large and smooth.



Cluster of Figs (Reduced)

FIGS

In this location the Fig does well, with the proper protection against the cold in winter. The south side of a wall or building is best. In this section, the Brown Turkey is the most reliable bearer. Farther south, all varieties do well. Figs are fine for preserves, and are considered a healthful fruit when served fresh.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalk; ribs few in number; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent quality. It is very hardy and desirable.

Brunswick. Fruit very large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, rather slender stalk; ribs well marked, eye large, open, with rosy scales; skin tough, dark brown in color; pulp thick, soft, quality very good. Satisfactory variety.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped, ribbed; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom about half way up from the neck; stem short, stout. Flesh whitish, shading to rose-color at center; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality.

QUINCES

Very desirable for canning and preserving. One quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. The tree thrives well on ordinary soil, but it should not be wet or soggy. Rich soil will insure more fruits of a better quality.

Varieties: Champion, Orange.

MULBERRIES

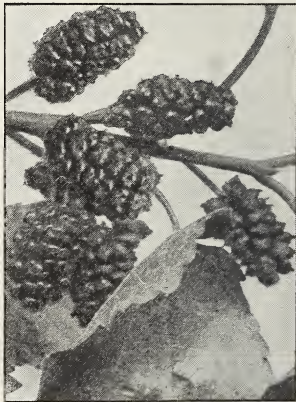
The tree is splendid for shade; no better fruit is known for swine and chickens than the Mulberry. During the long fruiting period, pigs and chickens need little other food. Near cherry trees and on strawberry plantations they attract birds away from these fruits.

Black English. Hardy and prolific. One of the best.

New America. Black; fruit large; quality good; prolific.

Hicks. Not so good as New America in quality, but has been largely planted. Black.

White English. Fruit not so large as New America, but a good bearer and prolific.



Branch of Mulberries

GRAPES

Grapes may be properly classed among the most beautiful, useful, and wholesome of fruits. They are exceedingly easy to grow, and take but little room. The following varieties ripen here in July and August in the order named.

Winchell (Green Mountain). White; bunches large; berries medium. Early.

LUTIE. One of the best for the South for home and local market. Brownish red; bunches and berries large; quality sweet and sugary. Early.

Moore's Early. Black, with heavy blue bloom; bunches medium, with berries very large and round. Good quality and early.

Brighton. Coppery red; bunches large; berries large and of best quality; ripens early. Vine productive and vigorous.

Diamond. A very hardy, vigorous and productive variety; greenish white, delicately tinged with yellow when ripe. Berries closely set on a long stem.

Lindley. Large; red; a fine table and market variety.

Worden. Black; bunches large and handsome; berries large and sweet. Vine thrifty and vigorous; hardy and a good bearer.

Campbell's Early. Black; clusters and berries large and perfect; flavor rich and sweet; one of the best; a fine keeper.

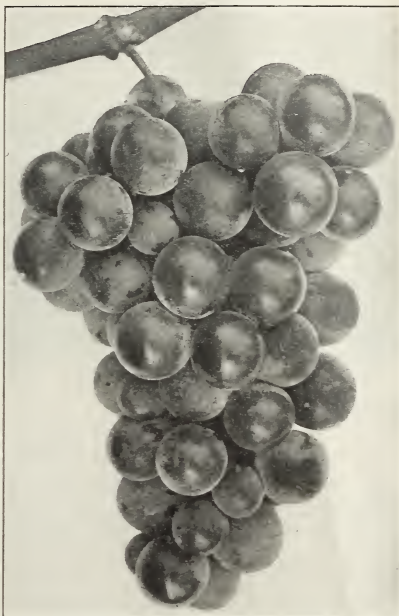
Martha. White, turning to pale yellow when ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; bunches and berries medium. A little earlier than Concord.

CONCORD. Large in bunch and berry; the most popular old variety; succeeds almost anywhere. Medium early.

DELAWARE. Small, red; quality much admired, sweet, sugary, vinous; musky aroma. **Brilliant**. A delicious dessert variety. Berries large, light and with very light bloom.

NIAGARA. The standard white market Grape. Pale green; bunches medium; berries large; flesh tender and sweet. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Midseason.

CATAWBA. Large bunch; large berries; coppery red; flavor rich and sweet. Late.



Bunch of Campbell's Early Grape

Southern Muscadine Type of Grapes (Scuppernong Family)

One of the best species for the lower South, for it rarely fails to bear a luscious, heavy crop of fruit. This class is free from all diseases and never decays. Its cultivation is simple and the product is extra large. Plant from 20 to 30 feet apart, and train on high trellis or arbor. Ripens in order named.

Thomas. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equals or surpasses any of the Muscadine class. Small bunches.

Meisch. Medium; black. Delicate, rich, splendid flavor.

Scuppernong. Bunches have from eight to ten exceptionally large, round, bronze berries; good quality; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous. Very prolific; free from disease.

Memory. Berries very large, jet black, in good-sized clusters; juicy, very tender; exceedingly sweet and delicious.

Flowers. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries; black and sweet-flavored. Ripe first of October or approximately a month later than Scuppernong.

James. Berry of extra size, easily $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; fine quality; black.



This Pecan grove will be profitable from the start, for the owner, Mr. Kernodle, raises cotton between the trees one year, and corn or other crops the next season

Grafted and Budded Pecans

The demand for Pecans is steadily increasing, owing to the popularity of nuts as food, and so far it is necessary to import large quantities every year in order to satisfy the home trade. Thus the growers of the South have a big opportunity in producing enough nuts at home to take the place of those now being imported; it will take many years to do this, and even afterward, with the steady increase in demand, it is not likely that there will ever be an over-supply.

Try planting at least a few Pecan trees this year; if your space is limited, set them in the lawn or along the garden fence; they grow quite rapidly, forming very beautiful and practical shade trees, and make handsome trees about the home or on the lawn. They will soon bear generous quantities of delicious nuts—enough for home use, and more.

MR. KERNODLE SAYS, "MY PECAN GROVE IS THE BEST INVESTMENT I HAVE"

I am so proud of my Pecan Grove that I want to tell you more about it. I now have more than 1,200 Pecan trees planted, 50 or more around my home and on the streets in Camp Hill, and balance on my farm. Some of my eight-year-old trees bore as much as 40 pounds last year, and nearly all of my three- and four-year trees bore some. A few have borne the second year.

My grove on the farm has been brought on with very little expense—only the cost of trees and planting. I have been getting two bales of cotton to the plow for rent through orchard, the same as the rest of the farm, and the renter worked the trees as he cultivated his cotton and other crops. He makes the best cotton nearest the trees, as I put a few pounds of fertilizer around the trees, and the Pecan roots feed so deep that they do not hurt crops much.

There is a ready sale for the nuts, as people are finding out that these paper-shell nuts are much better than ordinary seedling nuts. I have gotten from 25 cts. to \$1 per pound for all I wanted to spare. I am not uneasy about selling these fine nuts, as we have the world for a market and a whole year to market them. This is in line with diversification of crops. I know of no better investment for the cotton farmer than the planting of pecan trees—just as many as he can afford each year. I will want some more of your pecan trees next season, as I consider my pecan grove the best investment I have.

Yours very truly,

Camp Hill, Ala.

J. A. KERNODLE.

Delmas. A large nut of good quality. Shell of medium thickness and usually fills well. Tree a very strong, healthy grower and early and prolific bearer.

Frotscher. Large; forty-five to fifty to the pound; shell very thin, but rather poor in quality. Good grower; bears early.

Indiana. Originated about twenty miles north of Vincennes, Indiana. Medium, remarkably thin shell, and is well filled with a kernel of excellent quality. The flavor somewhat resembles that of a shellbark. We consider this variety by far the most hardy Pecan now being propagated and especially recommend it for the northern edge of the Pecan belt.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS, continued

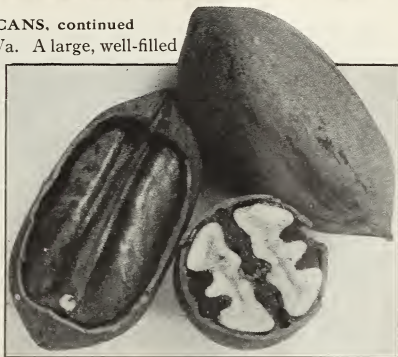
Mantura. Originated in Surry Co., Va. A large, well-filled nut, with very thin shell. Flavor sweet and quality very good. Tree hardy and a good bearer.

Money-maker. Size medium; kernel plump; quality very good; ripens very early. A strong, healthy, vigorous-growing tree and very prolific bearer.

SCHLEY. There is no better nut grown than the Schley Pecan. It is a good cropper and, although the crops are not quite so heavy as Money-maker or Stuart, it invariably brings higher prices. Better plant Schley trees. Shell thin.

STUART. A large nut, averaging forty or fifty to the pound. The tree is strong, upright, and bears heavy crops of plump nuts. An excellent commercial variety. Shell thin.

Van Deman. Very large nuts, forty to forty-five to the pound. Prolific as Schley after the tenth year. Brings good prices and as a profit-getter it is next to Schley. Shell thin.



Pecans

CHESTNUTS

We grow budded Chestnuts quite largely in two varieties—Paragon and Ridgely. Valuable on account of their large size, early-bearing qualities, often bearing at two years of age, and better in quality than the Japan Chestnut.

Paragon. Of Spanish strain; succeeds well in the South; an early and abundant bearer; good quality and valuable. Very large.

Ridgely. Also of Spanish strain; large and productive; quality good; tree hardy and a strong grower.

Japan. Grown from seed. Trees bear very early and abundantly. A valuable novelty for the lawn; very ornamental. Nuts very large and showy.

American Sweet. Common old variety; well known.

WALNUTS

JAPANESE (Juglans). Trees are healthy, vigorous and of rapid growth, inclined to make low, spreading head, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. The fruit is borne in great clusters, five- and six-year-old trees often producing from one-half to one bushel of nuts.



Sieboldii Walnut

By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the shell readily parts and kernel can be extracted whole.

Sieboldii. Nuts medium size; thick shell; kernel sweet and good. A young and heavy bearer where it does well.

Cordiformis. Heart-shaped; thinner shell than Sieboldii.

BLACK WALNUTS. Common American. Valuable for timber and nuts.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, Seedlings. A fine nut; large size; cracks easily; quality fine.

Budded. The budded varieties are much superior. We offer only the best sorts grown.

FILBERTS (Hazelnut). Will grow on almost any soil, preferably a damp location.

ALMONDS. Two varieties, hard shell and soft shell.



Berries and Small Fruits

Berries and small fruits are going to hold an increasingly important place as the science of fruit-growing develops in the South. They have always had a big place in home plantings, and for this purpose, also, they will become more important, as more good varieties are being introduced and older kinds improved. †

The importance of berries and small fruits for the home must not be overlooked. No family with a piece of garden 10 feet square can afford not to set out at least a few plants of one of the berries in the following list. There is little danger of getting too many, for if the crop is too large for home needs, the surplus can easily be sold at a profit.

RASPBERRIES

Cluster of Raspberries This really valuable fruit follows the strawberry in the spring, and lasts over a period of three weeks or more. It is easy to grow, valuable for home use and local market. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. After bearing season is over, cut out all old canes and keep clean.

CUTHBERT. Most reliable red variety for the South. Plants vigorous and productive.

Miller Red. A newer red variety, valuable in some sections, but not equal to the Cuthbert here.

Golden Queen. The best yellow; a beauty. Plant a few of this variety along with the others.

GREGG. The oldest black variety, and the most generally known. Strong grower and good bearer.

Kansas. Black. A strong, vigorous grower, bearing immense crops. Early and of good quality.

Cumberland. The best black. We have fruited this variety; it is early, productive and has a long season. Size large, and good quality.

SCARFF. A recent introduction and one of the finest blackcaps we have ever offered. The plant is strong and bears immense crops of large, coal-black berries. The flavor is delicious. Free from disease and very hardy. The price is double that of the ordinary sorts, but Scarff is worth it.

ST. REGIS. A luscious fruit; red. Everbearing when kept in a growing condition. Will grow almost anywhere, and is suited with sand clay, or loam. Plants set one season ought to bear a fair crop the next.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch the canes back when 4 feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest; berry medium size and good quality; prolific.

Erie. Very productive; berries large, coal-black and solid; a good keeper.

Eldorado. Vines vigorous and productive. Berries jet-black, borne in large clusters; sweet and pleasant. Good keeper and shipper.

Lovett. One of the best we have tested. Large, jet-black and very prolific.

Wilson. An old standard variety; large, productive, ripening its fruit early and maturing the crop in a short time, making it valuable for market.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. The best variety; large and prolific; valuable for home and market. Superior to the blackberry, and larger. Easily cultivated. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows.

STRAWBERRIES

In our latitude, early Strawberries ripen in April—the first of the small fruits. By planting a selection from the varieties given below, a succession can be had for a month. Strawberries are a sure crop, either on the first or second blooming.

The following varieties, the best for home and market, are named in the order of their ripening.

Excelsior. The standard early variety. Plants healthy and productive.

Missionary. One of the best early market sorts.

Early Ozark. Plant thrifty. Berries large and firm.

Climax. A large, firm berry; one of the very best and most productive. Excellent flavor. Early to midseason.

Heflin. The largest we grow. Valuable.

Lady Thompson. Midseason. Succeeds well throughout the country. Color, quality and plant all good.

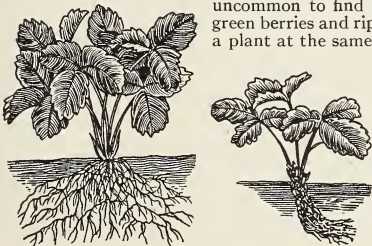
Greensboro Favorite. Medium size; deep, rich red. Large as Lady Thompson, more prolific, bears ten days longer. Plants strong, deeply rooted, bearing well in dry weather. Our leader.

Bubach. Large, showy, well-colored and fine. This is a pistillate sort, and a staminate (perfect-blooming) variety must be set near it.

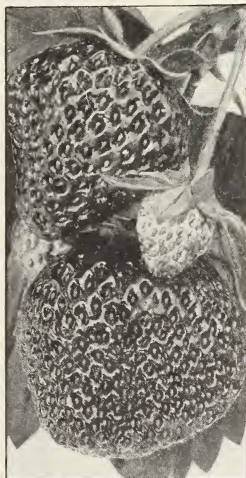
Gandy. Large, firm, handsome, prolific. The best late variety.

Chesapeake. Perfect bloom. Fruit large and uniform. More productive than Gandy, ripening at the same time; firmer; better quality.

Progressive. The best of the everbearers. We have tried this to our entire satisfaction and put our O. K. on it. The quality is fully as fine as that of any spring-fruited variety. It is not at all uncommon to find blossoms, green berries and ripe fruit on a plant at the same time.



Strawberries properly and improperly set



Greensboro Favorite

CURRENTS

Fay's Prolific. One of the best reds, and more largely planted than any other variety.

When properly grown, this is a decidedly productive sort.

Black Naples. Valuable for jellies and jams; has a musky odor.

White Grape. The best white; berries large; very productive; less acid than the reds.

Pomona. Very profitable, heavy bearer; clear bright red, splendid quality with very few seeds. Hangs well after ripening.

GOOSEBERRIES

Houghton's Seedling, pale red; **Red Jacket,** deep red; **Downing,** large, red; **Smith's White.**

ASPARAGUS

Every home-garden should have at least a little row of Asparagus; a few roots will supply an ordinary family.

We offer two varieties which we have found to be the leaders, both for home use and market: **Palmetto** and **Conover's Colossal.**

RHUBARB (Pie-Plant)

The crisp, juicy stalks of Rhubarb, with their peculiar acid flavor, are the first things that are ready in the spring for stewing and making pies and tarts.

PACKING

For marketing, the fruit should be put up neatly and handled with great care. A peck of fruit in a neat, fancy package, with all the bad specimens out, will sell for more than two pecks in bad shape, put up in an unsightly manner and package.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Often trees are planted too close, thereby retarding their growth and development. The following we consider advisable.

	Feet apart each way		Feet apart each way
Standard Apples.....	25 to 30	Plums and Apricots.....	15
Peaches.....	15 to 20	Japanese Plums.....	12 to 15
Standard Pears.....	20	Quinces.....	10
Dwarf Pears.....	10	Grape-Vines.....	10 to 20
Sour Cherries and Nectarines.....	20	Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4
Sweet Cherries.....	25 to 40	Pecans.....	40 to 60

Number of Trees or Plants Required Per Acre Where Planted Various Distances Apart

Proper distances apart of the different trees and vines have been given under their respective heads on previous pages.

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	14 feet apart each way.....	222
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	15 feet apart each way.....	193
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	16 feet apart each way.....	170
4 feet apart each way.....	2,725	17 feet apart each way.....	150
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	18 feet apart each way.....	134
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	19 feet apart each way.....	120
7 feet apart each way.....	888	20 feet apart each way.....	108
8 feet apart each way.....	680	25 feet apart each way.....	69
9 feet apart each way.....	537	30 feet apart each way.....	48
10 feet apart each way.....	435	40 feet apart each way.....	27
11 feet apart each way.....	360	50 feet apart each way.....	17
12 feet apart each way.....	302	60 feet apart each way.....	12
13 feet apart each way.....	257		

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43,560 will give the number of trees, etc., required per acre.



Cut-Flower Department



WE are always prepared to furnish Wedding Bouquets, Funeral Pieces, Baskets, and other floral designs, as well as loose bouquets of Carnations, Roses, Sweet Peas, Lilies-of-the Valley, Violets, etc.

We employ skilled designers to decorate homes and churches for weddings, anniversaries, birthdays, and similar formal occasions.

Our cut-flower store is at Greensboro, N. C., where we have excellent mail and express service in all directions, and are able to make quick shipments.

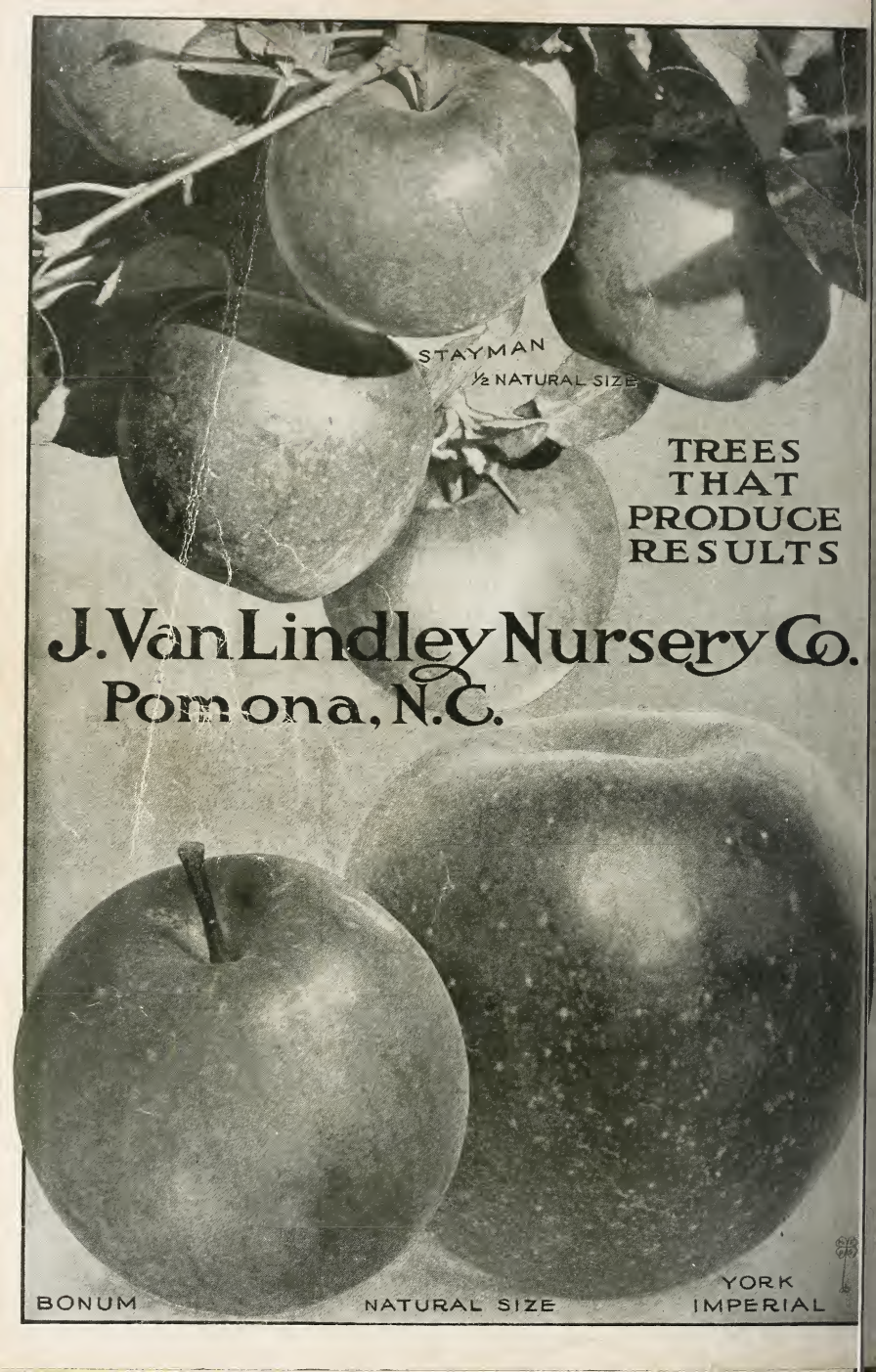
All orders are given prompt attention, and we are careful to see that the flowers are delivered when wanted. We select only fresh-cut flowers to fill orders, and take great pains in packing so they will reach you in prime condition.

VAN LINDLEY COMPANY

FLORISTS

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GREENSBORO, N. C.



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THAT
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J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
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